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MONDAY, Nov. 10th	MADAM BUTTERFLY
TUESDAY, Nov. 11th	BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA

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IN ENGLAND.

A GENTLEMAN AMONG GENTLEMEN. THE LONDON CLUBS.

[BY KARL CAPEK.]

How am I to put it modestly? Yes, I have obtained the undeserved honour of being introduced into some of the most exclusive London clubs, a thing that does not happen to every wayfarer, and I will try to describe what it is like there. There is one, the name of which I have forgotten—in fact I do not even know the street it is in. But they led me through a medieval passage, then to the left and to the right, and again in yet another direction, till we reached a house with completely blank windows, and then inside, where it resembled a shed, and from there into a cellar, and there was the club; there were boxers and authors and pretty girls, oak tables and a clay floor; a place like the palm of one's hand, a fantastic and terrible den; I thought that they would kill me there. But they gave me food on earthenware plates, and were nice and kind; then I was led off by a South African running and jumping champion, and I still remember a pretty girl who learnt Czech from me.

The second club is famous, ancient and tremendously venerable; it used to be frequented by Herbert Spencer and Dickens and many others, all of whom the head waiter, majordomo, or porter (or whoever he was) there mentioned to me; perhaps he had read all of them, for he seemed to be very refined and dignified, as keepers of antiquities are wont to be. He led me through the whole of this historical place; showed me the library, the reading-room, the old engravings, the heated dressing-rooms, the bath-rooms, the historical armchairs, the rooms where gentlemen smoke, other rooms where they write and smoke, and others where they smoke and read; on all sides was wafted the smell of tradition and old leather chairs.

I'm sure that if we had such old leather chairs we should also have a tradition; just imagine the historical continuity which would come into existence if F. Goetz were to occupy that chair in which Professor Dowden (it might have been Zakrejs) used to sit, Srámek that other of Silas Hocking's (or was it Smilovsky's?), and Professor Rádl that one in which Professor Skeat sat and, let us say, the late lamented Hattala might have done. Our tradition is not based upon such old, and especially, such comfortable armchairs, and as it has nowhere to sit, it hangs in the air. I thought of that when I was taking my ease in one of those historical armchairs; I had a somewhat historical feeling, but was otherwise quite cosy, and took a peep at the historical personalities around me, some hanging on the walls, others sitting in the club chairs and reading Punch or Who's Who. Nobody spoke, and this produced a truly dignified effect; we in our country ought to have such places where silence is preserved. An old gentleman shuffled along on two sticks across the room, and nobody maliciously told him that he was looking first-rate. Another buried himself in a newspaper (I could not see his face) without feeling irresistibly impelled to talk to somebody else about politics. A Continental achieves importance by talking; an Englishman by holding his tongue. It seemed to me that all who were there were members of the Royal Academy, or the illustrious dead, or ex-Ministers, for none of them spoke; nobody looked at me when I went in, and nobody when I came out. I wanted to be as they were, but I did not know what to do with my eyes; when I do not speak I look about me, and when I do not look about me I think of incongruous or comic things, and so what happened was that I burst out laughing. Nobody looked at me; it was overwhelming. I realized that they were performing a sort of ritual; the smoking of pipes, the perusal of Who's Who, and silence. This silence is not the silence of a man in solitude, nor the silence of a Pythagorean philosopher, nor silence in the presence of God, nor the silence of death, nor a mute brooding; it is a special silence, a society silence, a refined silence, a silence of a gentleman among gentlemen.

I went into other clubs as well; there are many hundreds of them, various in breed and purpose, but the best ones are all in Piccadilly or thereabouts, and they have old leather armchairs, the ritual of silence, flawless waiters, and the ban on women; as you see, these are great advantages. Besides this, they are built in the classical style, and of stone, which is black with smoke and white with rain; the interior contains a kitchen, huge rooms, stillness, tradition, hot and cold water, a number of portraits and billiard tables, and many other noteworthy things. There are also political clubs, and women's clubs, and night clubs, but then I did not visit.

This would be a suitable place to meditate about social life, monasticism, good cooking, old portraits, the English character, and several other cogitate questions; but as I am a wayfarer man I must move on to more and more fresh discoveries.

PEDESTRIAN'S RIGHT TO ROAD.

"According to the laws of England pedestrians have as much right to the road as a motor, but common-sense tells you that it is much more likely that a heavy vehicle will injure you than you injure the vehicle, so you should play for safety. 'Safety first' should be the idea of every person when crossing the road," said the Chester City Coroner in recording a verdict of accidental death and exonerating a motor-car driver in an accident case at Chester.



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The combustion chamber is completely surrounded by water and an alloy piston noted for its great heat radiating qualities is used so neither the combustion chamber nor the head of the piston gets hot enough to bake the residue from the exposed gases to form carbon while there is still enough heat maintained to handle the explosive mixture effectively.

3.—It is the only type of motor that improves with use.

While carbon can not form in the combustion chamber, still a certain amount of the residue from the burnt gases works up behind the wide sealing ring in the cylinder head and as this building in process obtains, it keeps pushing this sealing ring more tightly against the inner sleeve until it completely seals the compression chamber developing more power with every mile the motor is driven.

4.—It is the only type of motor that wears in while other wears out.

All parts in the Willys-Knight car are assembled with wide clearance between each other and oil is forced into these clearances under heavy pressure so that the entire assembly is lapping or wearing in on these heavy films of oil instead of wearing out. In other words, every bearing in this motor is an oil bearing instead of a metal in metal bearing which is necessary in the construction of a poppet valve motor in order to keep it quiet with subsequent quick wear and noise.

It has eliminated one hundred and sixty two quick wearing parts necessary in the operation of a cylindered poppet valve motor. There are no hammering parts such as cams striking against push rods, push rods against valve stems, or valve heads snapping back into their seats through the medium of heavy springs, etc.

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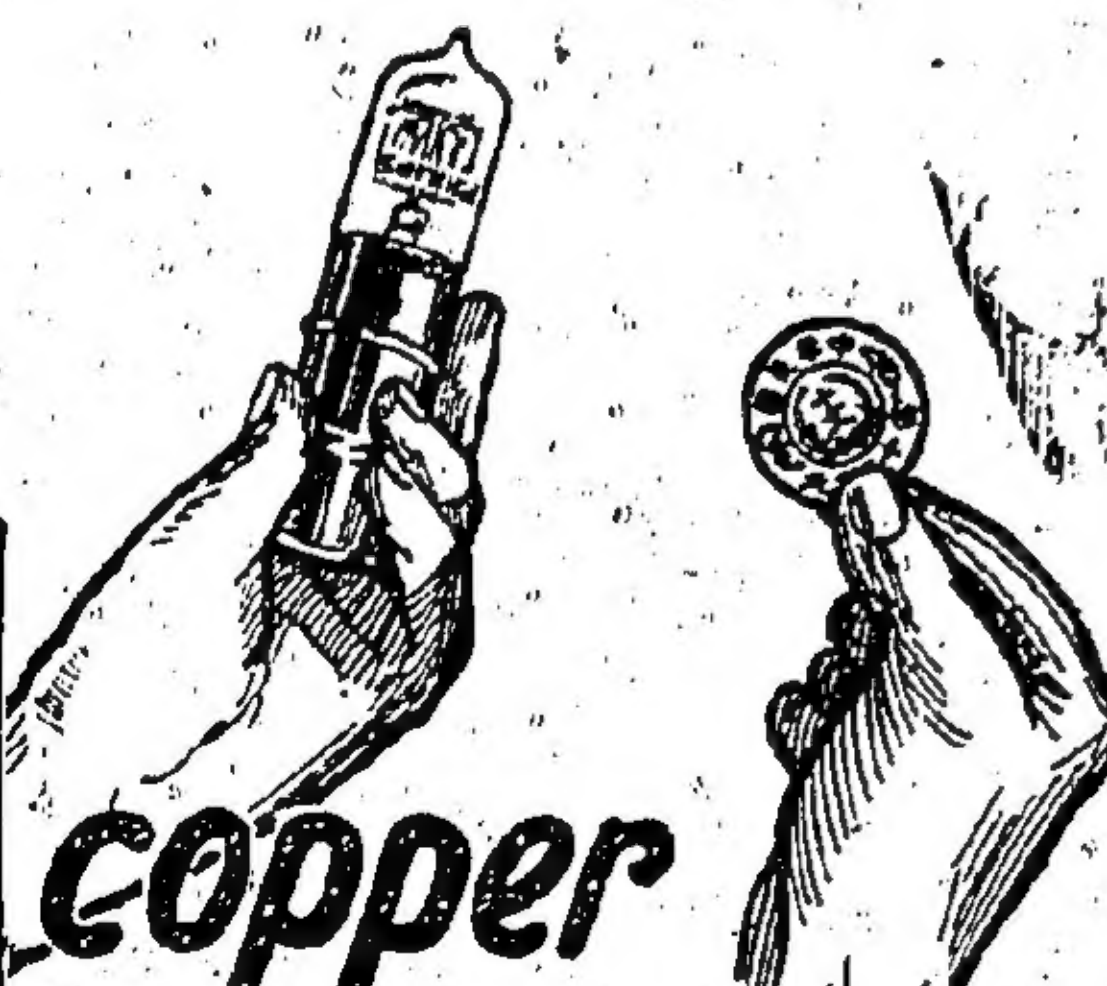
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HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their weekly share-report dated Friday, Nov. 7th, say:—

Since our last report, the market took a sudden downward turn, and many of the stocks, which were being most freely dealt in, show a considerable depreciation on the previous week's prices. A good demand, however, exists for Cotton shares, and Ewo Mills in particular show a good advance.

Business in Shanghai has been dislocated by the Autumn Races.

According to telegraphic advices from the Straits, the Rubber market is steady, and there have been very few fluctuations in the quotations given below.

Banks.—There has been a good demand for Hongkong and Shanghai Banks and sales have been made up to \$1,172. The price in London has advanced to £134.10.0 (middle).

Marine and Fire Insurances.—Unions have further strengthened and have been placed at the close at \$255. Cantons have advanced to \$740 and Hongkong Fire at \$833. China Fires are wanted at \$180 and Yangtzes at \$31. Underwriters have eased to \$14.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboats were done at \$37 at the outset, but have since lapsed to a nominal quotation of \$36. "Star" Ferries have changed hands at \$104 and continue in request. Deferred Indos have come to business at \$111. Union Waterboats are a shade firmer at \$17. Douglas Steamships are on offer at \$60.

Refineries.—China Sugars have weakened and are on offer at \$95 on the new basis. Malabons are enquired for at \$41. Oils and Mining.—Shell "Transports" after sales to London at \$4/- have advanced to a buying rate there of \$6/3d. Tronohs have hardened and have been booked at 50/-. London advises that the price of Tin after having moved up to \$259.75 receded to \$256.50, but the market has since recovered to \$257.17.5 closing with a strong undertone. Langkats have improved to Tia. 18, ex rights. Railans are obtainable at 70/-.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Trams have weakened and have been sold down to \$45. Hongkong Electrics are also easier and have been negotiated at \$43/43. China Lights (combined) have fallen away to \$26.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been ruling weak and business has been done down to \$154, the market closing with buyers at \$155. Hongkong and Rowloon Wharves have likewise developed a weak tendency and were sold down to \$208. Shanghai Docks have remained steady at Tia. 98. Hongkew Wharves are in demand at Tia. 196, and New Engineerings at Tia. 60.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands after sagging to \$108, have recovered to \$110. Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels (old) have been dealt in at \$212, while the new shares are wanted at \$193. There are buyers of Humphreys Estates at \$23, Realty's at \$22.5 and Prince's Buildings at \$150.

Cotton Mills.—Ewo Mills have been ruling strong and the price has improved to Tia. 11. Orientals at Tia. 3.75 also mark a rise. Shanghai Cottons (old) are in request at Tia. 53.

Miscellaneous.—China Providents (old) have changed hands at \$18.25 and the new at \$4.00. The combined shares have weakened, and are to be had at \$24. Green Island Cements are enquired for at \$17.05 for the old and \$2.35 for the new, sales having been effected in the combined shares at \$22. Peak Tramways continue their upward movement and there are buyers of the old at \$25 and the new at \$10. Watsons are quoted at \$22, ex rights, and the new at \$14 nominal, the new issue being in the proportion of 3 to 1 at par, of which \$3 was paid last week. There are enquiries for Constructions at \$7, Dairy Farms at \$23, Lane, Crawford at \$19 and Mackintoshes at \$22. Hongkong Ropes (combined) at \$20 continue neglected.

Exchange.—The T.T. selling rate on London to-day is 2/4 and on Shanghai 7 1/2.

Forward Settlement Days.—November 25th (Tuesday); December 23rd (Tuesday); January 20th (Tuesday).

Rubber Quotations.—The following are the latest cable quotations from the Straits:—

Ayer Moleks	Str. \$1.20
Ayer Panas	5.30
Alor Gajahs	1.25
Changkat Serdangs	2.75
New Serendahs	2.50
Kempas	3.25
Kedahs	2.40
Pajams	5.25
Malakoffs	2.90
Radellus	2.60
Sandycrofts	2.75
Tapahs	9.75

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai	Nov. 7th, 1924.
Banks	\$1,167 1/2 b. 1,175 ss.
Canton Insurances	\$740 b.
Union Insurances	\$255 b.
Hongkong Fire Insurances	\$840 b. \$8.35/650 ss.
Douglas Steamships	\$60 a.
H.K. & M. Steamboats	\$36 nom.
"Star" Ferries	\$109 b.
China Sugars	\$255 nom.
Langkats (Combined)	Tia. 19 b.
Rowloon Wharves	\$208 nom.
Whampoa Docks	\$155 b.
Shanghai Docks	Tia. 98 b.
Hongkew Wharves	Tia. 196 b.
New Engineerings	Tia. 60 b.
Hongkong Lands	\$111 ss.
Hongkong Hotels (old)	\$212 ss. (new) \$191 nom.
Humphreys Estates	\$23 b.
Ewo Cotton Mills	Tia. 11 1/2 b. Tia. 11.40 ss.
Shanghai Cottons	Tia. 53 b.
Orientals	Tia. 3 1/2 b.
Cements	(combined) \$23 b.
Hongkong Ropes (combined)	\$20 nom.

(Continued at foot of next column.)



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Some things are valuable because they are rare, sir; others are valuable because they are good, but it doesn't follow that all good things are expensive.

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IN THE GOODS OF JOHN HENRY WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, late of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 58 of the Probate Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897) made an Order Limiting the Time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 30th day of NOVEMBER, 1924.

Creditors and Claimants are hereby Required to send their Claims to the Undersigned by the above Date.

Dated the 1st day of November, 1924.

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(NOVEMBER 11TH).

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 Dairy Farms \$25 b.
 Waterboats (old) \$22, (new) \$134 nom.
 Watsons (old) \$22, (new) \$134 nom.
 Hongkong Electrics \$43 b.
 China Lights (combined) \$224 nom.
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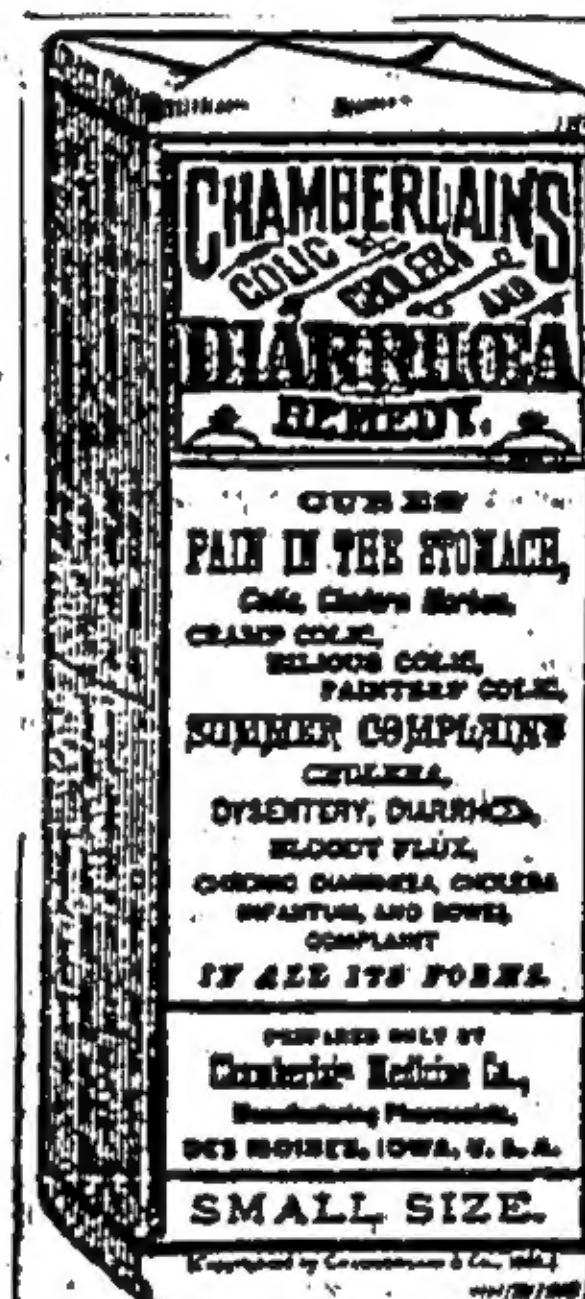
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CHINA AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

PLAYERS' BAD ATTACK OF NERVES.

(BY JOHN LOFTING IN THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

This event was played for the first time in China over the week-end. It was decided by medal play of 72 holes as are the open championships of Great Britain and the United States. The championship was won by J. B. Ferrier who had scores of 77, 73, 75 and 78.

The morning round yesterday apart, these scores are not so good as Ferrier's present form, but as he remarked in a short speech, after receiving the cup, 72 holes medal play is a great strain for amateur players, and nerves play a greater part in the game they should be allowed to assume.

The short game is where strokes are lost and this is where nervous anxiety plays its worst havoc. All competitors suffered to a greater or a lesser extent on this account. On the first day the scores were not as low as was expected and the reason appeared to me that most of the competitors found the putting very difficult. The reason must have been a psychological one. The greens were in excellent condition. But player after player returned to the clubhouse deploring the number of holes at which three putts had been required. Some, indeed, bewailed a few four-putt holings. And there was one case of a first-class player from Hongkong who, after being on the fourth green, in two strokes, eventually holed out in 9! This player finished the first round in 83; if he had only controlled the ball at the fourth hole he would have shared the third place at tiffin-time on Saturday. The best score for the first round was that of Ferguson, of Hongkong, who returned a 75. Ferrier and Budd each had 77, and Peebles had 78. Peebles was one of the players who lost many strokes on the green and his score for the morning round should have been strokes better. He was partnered with Shewan, the young long hitter of Hongkong, who was the unfortunate compiler of the nine at the fourth.

After Peebles' card came six 79's of which the most dangerous, from the golf displayed, seemed to be that of the young Japanese player, Akaboshi. And, indeed, it so fell out. For, though he continued to be uncertain in his short game in the afternoon, he returned a second 79 which placed him third on the list, in company with Peebles and Ferguson, at the end of Saturday's play. Budd was leading at this stage of the competition with two rounds of 77, and Ferrier was second with 77 and 78.

Ferguson, of Hongkong, played a fine morning round of 75 strokes. His partner, Dewar, had his 79 with an unlucky seventh at the last hole. But both players failed to play up to the same form in the afternoon, though Ferguson returned an 81 which kept him well up in the running.

FERRIER'S FINE EXHIBITION.
On the second day the betting was slightly in favour of Ferrier for the first place, chiefly on account of the local experience of his powers of recovery, and his backers felt justified when he came in with a card of 73 for the morning, which placed him first in the field at this stage. Budd occupying the second place with a third 77. Budd's morning round was marred by over-anxiety as he neared the hole. He registered a quite unnecessary 7 at the 13th hole and followed it by a six at the 14th where he was on the green in two. Ferrier had one bad lapse in the morning round when he took seven strokes at the fifth hole, but he recovered admirably before the turn and indeed made a three and two at the eighth and ninth respectively. His finish in 73 represented a display of excellent golf.

While I was concentrated upon Ferrier's fine exhibition, there was another match going forward in which practically perfect golf was being played by Shewan. He returned a score of 73 in which there is no sensational two and no bad holes at all. It was just a faultless, easy round, and it was a great pleasure to all of the Shanghai players that he shared with his captain, Ferguson, the honour of the best single round of the competition. Both players were very heartily applauded upon receiving the prizes for the best round. Ferrier's 73 did not compete with the similar scores of the Hongkong man, since he won the cup. But Ferguson explained in his speech that it was the boxes of balls they were after, being Scotch!

The last round, the crucial test, was necessarily the most trying of all. Budd went out a little time before Ferrier, with the knowledge that he was at that time in the second place, three strokes behind. And though it was heart-breaking to see the uncertainty of his putting, his long game was as fine as ever. There is no better driver in these parts. When one considers the nervous tension of four consecutive rounds for amateur players, both Ferrier and Budd performed excellent feats in their last round of 78 each.

And finally, when the duo praise of the golf of these two fine players has been sung, there remains to record the play of the winner of the third cup, Picher, is as nervous a golfer as any of the first-class players of Shanghai, and it is to his credit that he controlled his nerves yesterday better than the winner and the runner-up. His two final rounds of 73 and 74 constituted the best golf of the day, and for the third and fourth round of a 72 hole medal championship they must surely be approaching a record for amateur play. Picher played fine golf throughout the Interport matches and his performance in this championship has proved him a really great golfer.

LOCAL SPORT.

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL.

The following games in the Hongkong League are due for decision to-day:

Division I.

Kick-off at 4.15 p.m.

Hongkong Club v. South China "A." Hongkong Club ground. Referee: Mr. F. Smith.

South China "B" v. H.M.S. "Amara." Sookunpoo ground. Referee: Mr. Collins.

Kowloon v. Hongkong Police, Kowloon F.C. ground. Referee: Mr. Spencer.

Division II.

Kick-off at 2.45 p.m.

St. Joseph's "A" v. South China "A." St. Joseph's ground. Referee: Mr. Smith, R.A.

Club de Recreio "B" v. South China "B." Kowloon F.C. ground. Referee: Mr. Spencer.

St. Joseph's "B" v. Kowloon Res. Navy "A" ground. Referee: Mr. Forry.

Sacred Heart v. Club de Recreio "A." South China ground. Referee: Mr. Bailey.

Hongkong Club Reserves v. Surrey Reserves, Sookunpoo ground. Referee: Mr. Greer.

Surrey's Drama v. University, Hongkong Club ground. Referee: Mr. F. Smith.

The East Surreys first team will be resting to-day as their would-be opponents—K.A.—are in training at Ping Shan. Owing to the races and the military match being postponed, the Tamar-South China "B" game will be played at Sookunpoo instead of on the South China ground. The sailors are confident of annexing the points in this match and with an improved side should be successful.

The crowd will line the ropes and hill overlooking the Club ground where the South China first team is due to-day. With the home forwards in form, Hing Cheung should lose his unexpected certificate, although it is not expected that the Club will win. Yet the forwards should be able to score should they show any signs of animation in front of goal. Not at any means can the South China defence be called weak but with a worrying set of forwards the defence should break down. A very fast game should be seen and the home team will be stronger in attack than when it beat South China in a Charity game at the opening of the season.

At Kowloon a very fast and even game should be seen and a goalless draw would not be surprising. Both teams have a very safe defence while the Police with Fenn in the forward line should have the advantage in attack. McKelvie leaves his usual position in the middle line to take up the pivot position in the attack. He was the only player in the side last week against the Tamar who seemed to be likely to score.

There are several good games in the Junior League this week, and that on the St. Joseph's ground should produce good football. Although the South China team have the better record to date, St. Joseph's have made a very good show.

At Sookunpoo the Hongkong Club and East Surreys second teams meet and the military team will have their hardest match of the season. The Surreys have done well so far and head the division with the maximum points.

The "B" teams of the Club de Recreio and South China are due out at Kowloon and although the Recreio beat South China "A" last week they will probably go down against St. Joseph's. Kowloon Reserves meet St. Joseph's "B" on Navy "A" ground and should win. Club de Recreio "A" and the Surreys Drama should take the points against Sacred Heart and the University respectively.

POPPY DAY MATCH.

Visitors to the Valley on Poppy Day are assured of a good game, for the pick of the Colony's players will turn out on the Hongkong Club ground to play a match to assist the local Poppy Day fund. The kick-off is timed for 4 p.m. and the game will be forty-five minutes each way. By kind permission of Col. F. S. Montague Bates, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and officers of the East Surrey Regt. the band of the battalion will play selections on the ground before the kick-off and during the interval. Accommodation is being provided for a record crowd, and the gate will be as follows: Club covered stand, \$1; Members and Services, 50 cents; Ladies Free. Uncovered stand, 50 cents; Services, 30 cents; Ladies free.

Teams:—Services (red and blue)—Wavish (Tamar); Handford (Tamar) and Leonard (Dionide); Bristow (East Surreys); Woodland (Tamar) and Brown (Tamar); Charlesworth, Eaton, Humberstone, Butler and Macklesworth (East Surreys). The Rest (white)—E. A. Clarke (Police); Wynne (Police) and Bishop (Club); Leung Yik Tong (South China); McKelvie (Kowloon) (captain), and A. Duncan (Kowloon); Cleme (Kowloon); Forsyth (Club); Johnson (Police); Lai Wai Tong (South China) and Chan Kwong Lu (South China). Referee: Mr. F. Smith.

R.H.Y.C.

TO-DAY'S OPENING CRUISE.

The opening cruise of the season of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club takes place to-day, which is also Ladies' Day. Races in various classes will be contested from 2 p.m., but the first event is for cruisers, English and Chinese rigged. The first of the events for racing yachts (Ladies' Races) is timed for 3 p.m., from which time onward the attendance of members and their friends is requested.

ARMISTICE DAY.

On Tuesday next, being Armistice day, there will be a celebration of the Holy Communion at St. John's Cathedral, at 7.15 a.m. and also a special service at 9.15 a.m. lasting about three quarters of an hour. The collections will be for St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers. H.E. The Governor has signified his intention of being present at the special service and will afterwards lay a wreath on the War Memorial in the compound of the Cathedral. The preacher will be the Rev. R. J. Northcott, C.F.

PLAYING THE GAME.

POPPY DAY "CRICKET" MATCH.

As a prelude to the Interport matches to be played here shortly a match of an unusual nature has been arranged to be played on Armistice Day, Tuesday next. This match will be in the nature of a benefit for the less fortunate of the men—and women—who played for their Country in the great game of 1914-18. In a similar match arranged last year Hongkong scored 8708 (local rules)—a very fine effort. Under Home rules this total represented a score of 1008 (sterling). Of the Overseas sides Hongkong took third place being defeated by the Federated Malay States side who scored no less than 3582 (sterling) and the British West Indian team who compiled 3012 (sterling).

It is confidently anticipated and sincerely hoped that this year Hongkong will pile up such a score that last year's figures will be doubled.

For this game no selection committee is required as there is no limit to the numbers of players, and everyone is heartily invited to join in and knock up as big a score as they are able. Each player decides for himself or herself how many he or she shall make. But there will be no blatant display of individual totals. Whether you make a single or a century your material reward will be the same—a little red flower. A really sporting game should thus be assured.

There will be a very strong field but there is no penalty for being caught—in fact the more often you are caught the higher your score.

Numerous pitches are being prepared and with the whole-hearted support of the Colony the game should prove a great success.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

CHANGES IN SHANGHAI TEAM.

Shanghai papers which arrived yesterday say it is understood that H. H. Ollerden will now be unable to accompany the Interport team to Hongkong, on account of business considerations. A. H. Leslie has been invited to go as a replacement and manager of the team, though it is not yet certain that he will be able to make the journey. T. W. R. Wilson will be included in the team, it is understood, and with his inclusion Shanghai will certainly be well served in bowling, if not up to representative strength in batting.

The Shanghai team leaves on the Empress of Russia which is due in Hongkong on Tuesday morning.

MILITARY ATHLETES.

EAST SURREYS' REGIMENTAL SPORTS.

An interested gathering of spectators, among whom were Sir Claud and Lady Severn, Commodore Grace, R.N., Pay-Lt. Comdr. R. E. Worthington, D.S.O., R.N., and Lieut. Col. F. S. Montague Bates, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., watched the annual athletic sports of the 1st Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment, which were held on the ground of the Hongkong Football Club at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon.

Some good racing was seen, and in the jumps and tugs-of-war some fine performances were put up, the tugs-of-war especially, as is usual in regimental sports, providing much excitement.

The different events, and winners, were as under:—

100 Yards—Bandsman Wood.
Sack Race—Pte. Keep.
200 Yards—Bandsman Wood.
Throwing the Cricket Ball—Corpl. Woodbridge.
Long Jump—Corpl. Woodbridge.
Quarter-Mile—Bandsman Macklesworth.
Old Soldiers' Race—Pte. Young.
Three-Legged Race—Lce-Serjt. Davies and Pte. Hutchings.
Boot Race—Corpl. Major.
Half Mile—Bandsman Hanson.
Putting the Shot—Pte. Marchant.
High Jump—Corpl. Beard.
Tug-of-War (110 stone)—"D" Company.
Tug-of-War (120 stone)—"A" Company.
Tug-of-War (catch weight)—"F" Section, Pack Battery, H.K.S.
One Mile Open—Lai Khan, H.K.S.
Pillow Fighting on Water—Pte. Simpson.
Children's Race (Girls under ten)—Jane Paton.
Children's Race (Girls over ten)—Phyllis Hunt.
Children's Race (Boys under ten)—John Hughes.
Platoon Relay Race—Band and Transport.
Hurdle Race—Bandsman Macklesworth.
Obstacle Race—Pte. Cooper.
Band Race—Band-Serjt. Meserphes.
2/4th Bombay Grenadiers (K.E.O.).
Consolation Race—Bandsman Miles.

A relay race was subsequently contested between the officers and the regimental staff, in which the former, after establishing a flattering lead at the outset, were finally beaten rather unlookingly through the later contestants, tumbling the transferring of the small flag which they carried.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TO-DAYS RACES.

SOME LIKELY ENTRIES.

The fine weather and consequent good training conditions which have been vouchsafed of late by the Clerk of the Weather, have to an extent reduced the chances of the stay-at-home student of form who hopes to "spot" winners for the Sixth Extra Race Meeting of the Hongkong Jockey Club at Happy Valley this afternoon.

Many ponies which, at the last meeting, were to a greater or less degree behindhand in their training as the result of a trying summer, have come on wonderfully since, and it is on the cards that more than one upset of form will be seen to-day.

From the official programme issued, the entries easily establish a record, both in point of numbers and the quality of the ponies engaged. This is gratifying as evidence of the interest taken in these Extra Meetings, and as justifying the greater attractions to small owners offered by the Stewards in the larger amounts of the stakes, and the conditions of the races, which give equal chances to all, even to the very small number that have not won a single race in any of the preceding five meetings.

These are seven events on the card to-day. The first is a five-furlong "stakey" for non-winners of the season. If Drake will run true to form, he is easily the best among the six ponies in this race, but he has proved himself such a disappointing pony that one should not be surprised if Exchange Bill should catch the Judge's eye in front of him, with Uncle George in close attendance.

The second race is the Shek-O Handicap, B Class. His consistent performance at the last meeting penalizes Satisfaction Dablia at the top weight of 180 lbs. Despite the penalty, if Mr. Harriman should be down from Shanghai, in time to ride this afternoon, Satisfaction Dablia has a good winning chance, though the speedy Loch Rannoch, with 2 lbs. less penalty, is a pony to be carefully considered.

Until the last moment there will be little certainty as to which ponies are "going" for the events in which they are down to run, but, if started, the following selections should go close:—

- SHAKUKWAN STAKES:—
 1. Drake.
 2. Exchange Bill.
 3. Uncle George.
- SHEK-O HANDICAP, "B" Class:—
 1. Satisfaction Dablia (if Mr. Harriman rides).
 2. Loch Rannoch.
 3. Orient Dablia.
- SHEK-O HANDICAP, "A" Class:—
 1. Hartfield.
 2. Kashmir.
 3. Zouzeistic.
- FIFTH AGGREGATE STAKES:—
 1. Prince Regent.
 2. Rotheary.
 3. Spotted Sand.
- STANLEY PLATE:—
 1. Hartfield (if not started in the second race).
 2. Grey Dragon.
 3. Newton Abbot.
- SHATIN HANDICAP, "B" Class:—
 1. Wood pecker.
 2. Duke of Frisco.
 3. Gaudie.
- SHATIN HANDICAP, "A" Class:—
 1. Rotheary.
 2. Kashmir (if not started in the third race).
 3. Valiant Dablia.

The first bell will be rung at 2.15 p.m.

THE MAJESTIC HOTEL IN SHANGHAI.

ALL THE WORLD AND HIS WIFE.

The Majestic Hotel was opened to Shanghai last Friday and Saturday evenings, with a ball by private invitation on Friday and another for all who were early enough to secure tables on Saturday. The hospitality shown by the management on the former evening was lavish and most excellent. There was a delicious supper and every detail was attended to with the greatest care, from table appointments to menu, from wines to waiting, from cloakroom to car disposition. The floor was a wee bit sticky, as a new one must be, but the music more than made amends.

The hotel, which was fully thrown open to inspection, is almost beyond imagination beautiful, and one doubts whether anything more exquisitely appointed could be found in any part of the world. The original mansion was well known for its combined beauty and good taste, and these two qualities have been admirably preserved in the alterations and additions. A more beautiful ballroom could not be found. The general rooms for everyday use by people staying in the hotel are charming and the suites of rooms upstairs are fully in keeping with the public parts. Art and comfort have been combined as they very seldom are.

On Saturday evening the crowd was enormous, 1,100 people were present altogether, tables having been reserved for 800—dancing necessarily being somewhat unaccommodated. But everyone was agreed that the management for such a mass of patrons was as good as it could be.

It is a comfort also to have space in which to park cars and the messenger boy organization is speedy and efficient.

N.C. Daily News.

Bandsman Macklesworth won the Smith Individual Cup.

At the conclusion of the racing, the prizes were presented to the successful competitors by Lady Severn.

HONGKONG'S GAY NIGHT. CARNIVAL SPIRIT AT THE CITY HALL.

In many a house throughout the Colony yesterday evening, there reigned for a space a spirit of flurry and fuster.

Silvery feminine voices wailed for amahs or kindly sisters, clamoured for curling-tongs, for their hair to be powdered, for somebody to "Do please come and do me up behind."

For a short while the commotion prevailed, and then came calm, while from one after another of the aforesaid houses, there issued forth Columbianes, Titianes, Egyptian Princesses, Lady Jockeys, and fascinating Midnights, all en route for the naval ball at the City Hall in aid of the Ministering Children's League.

Dancing was timed to begin at 9.30, and by this time the hall, large as it is, was crowded with merry-makers in all kinds of very well conceived fancy costumes. As the minutes went by reinforcements of revellers kept on arriving in force, and it was not long before the ball room and its annexes were full. Major-General Sir John Fowler, K.C., M.G., C.B., D.S.O., arrived early as did Sir Claude and Lady Severn. H.E. the Governor arrived soon after 9.30, but only remained for a short while. Commodore Grace, R.N., presented a striking appearance in the uniform of a naval officer of the "good old days," and Pay-Lt. Comdr. R. E. Worthington positively inspired a thirst in his excellent make-up, as the famous "Johnnie Walker."

The men, for the most part, seemed to have gone to as much trouble even as the ladies to provide themselves with effective costumes, but two sad slackers who contented themselves with ordinary dinner suits and red fez, were surely deserving of stern reproof.

The ladies' costumes were without exception admirable, and almost all very ingeniously thought out. A fair Pierrette in black, with powdered hair, presented a specially charming appearance, and a lady Apache, with black mask and toy pistol complete, was vastly disquieting. The dances, provided by the Brunswick Studio Orchestra, were as under:

- 1-Waltz What! I do!
- 2-Fox Trot Nobody's Sweetheart.
- 3-Fox Trot Samson and Delilah.
- 4-One Step Ellen.
- 5-Fox Trot Mamma's Gone-Goodybye.
- 6-Fox Trot Worried.
- 7-Waltz Renie (by Al Castro).
- 8-Fox Trot Savannah.
- 9-Fox Trot Linger Awhile.
- 10-One Step Pussy Cat.
- 11-Fox Trot It ain't goin' to rain no mo'.
- 12-Fox Trot Home in Pasadena.
- 13-Waltz Down by the Whishing Well.
- 14-Fox Trot My Sweetheart.
- 15-Fox Trot Why did I kiss that girl?
- 16-Waltz Kiss in the Dark.
- 17-Fox Trot Skuttling Sam (by Al Castro).

Altogether, it was a memorable night for Hongkong, and round about 2 a.m. the dancers went home by car, ricksha, motor-boat, or the late Peak Tram, tired perhaps, but very cheery.

CORRESPONDENCE. KOWLOON HOSPITAL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The above headline has appeared over recent correspondence produced in your good paper, but the time has come to explain that this hospital, when opened, should receive some such title as the Government Civil Hospital, Kowloon. At any rate this is what it ought to be, for I gather from the Budget debate that it is to serve as a relief for similar hospitals on the Island. This much may be accepted and relied upon. It is not a party concern. As an offset to the Maryknoll Sisters, why not engage a few Christian Science practitioners? Our medical staff is in need of some additions and it would be a great saving since these folks practice for love, which is always free. Quite a lot of notice has been drawn to this futuristic hospital before the opening day, which may yet be a long way off, and all because somebody has objected to our British Nursing Sisters falling victims to masculine fascination and marrying off "chop chop." Quite a patriotic procedure. If the Government wish to get their money back on the agreement of engagement, then put on a time limit or indemnify the rate. The fault complained of, if fault it be, will at least afford variety and change—always a factor in the virtue of healing, which the hospital may not get from the Maryknoll Sisters.

However, in my humble opinion the compromise is bad in principle, and doubtless will prove bad in practice. Wherever this trick has been tried the world over it has proved a distasteful business. The individual may be right as such, but the system is "Semper Idem." If you go to Rome, you are expected to do as Rome does, but I, for one, must protest against any effort to bring Rome into our Government Civil Hospitals. Thanking you for this obligation, yours gratefully,

ANOTHER PROTEST.
Hongkong, Nov. 7th, 1924.

PUBLIC WORKS ESTIMATES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Either my hand-writing—in my letter of yesterday—was very bad or one of your printers devils' arithmetic was very bad. He has printed 10 per cent. instead of 18 per cent. as the commission paid on the cost of Public Works here. Can you very kindly correct this; as 10 per cent does not sound so very preposterous.—I am, yours faithfully,
"ENQUIRER."

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]
INSURANCE COMPANIES TURN
DOWN CLAIMS.

Many insurance companies in Canton are refusing to pay claims in respect of insurance on buildings destroyed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Reds during the massacre of Cantonese on October 13th last. The insurance companies take the stand that the destruction was an act of war. A committee of policy-holders is taking exception to this contention and will fight for their rights. The chairman of the committee is An Shue-chi.

COMPANY PROFITS TO BE SEIZED.

The Red authorities in Canton are requiring the Kwangtung Electricity Supply Company to produce their books for inspection. It is the intention of the authorities to appropriate the accumulated profits of the company for the last ten years on the ground that the Canton Government was formerly a shareholder and that previous administrations did not have the authority to dispose of the Government stocks.

KWANGSI GENERAL LEAVING.

General Lin Chen-huan, commanding the Kwangsi mercenaries in Canton, is willing to depart for Kwangsi with some of his following, on condition that the Red authorities will confer upon him the title of Shanghang, or Chief of the Province, of Kwangsi. Dr. Sun Yat-sen has accorded him the title.

ANOTHER LOAN.

The Cantonese Military authorities in Swatow are issuing a military loan of \$400,000 to tide them over for the time being. The native banks and other financial institutions in Swatow are underwriting the loan.

UNIVERSITY OPENING.

The Kwangtung University in Canton, organized but recently by the amalgamation of the Higher Normal School, the Law School, and the Agricultural College of the Government, will be formally opened next Tuesday, November 11th, with proper ceremony. The University has been in operation for the last two months, and next Tuesday's function is more or less formal. For the present only a few schools in Canton are of the college grade, and besides the Kwangtung University, there are the Canton Christian College, the Canton Theological College, the Hackett Medical College for Women, and the Kung Yee Medical College. The Kwangtung University is offering courses in arts and science, law, education, agriculture and mechanical arts. The main campus is located at the South Gate grounds of the city.

HONGKONG LICENSES ALL RENEWED.

A meeting of the Licensing Board was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber, under the chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Sir Claude Severn. The Board consisted of the following: The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse (Deputy Superintendent of Police), Mr. C. D. McIlwaine, Mr. G. M. Young, Mr. W. L. Leask, and Dr. Koch.

There were 18 applications, and all the licenses were renewed. The licence of the Alexandra Cafe was transferred to Mrs. Wood, the previous holder being Mrs. N. Babbage, whose death occurred recently.

GAOL FOR GUILD BULLIES.
WHAT THE C.S.P. SAW FROM HIS CAR.
When passing through Caine Road in his motor-car last Wednesday, the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Captain Superintendent of Police, saw a cobbler, obviously greatly distressed, standing in the roadway in the midst of a medley of his tools. He told the C.S.P. that he had been assaulted by two men because he had refused their request that he should join a certain guild.

One man, pointed out to the C.S.P. by the aggrieved cobbler, was arrested, and later the police took a second man into custody. When the two appeared before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Central Magistracy yesterday, Mr. Wolfe said that it was no ordinary case of assault. There were a lot of bullies trying to induce people to join guilds. For that reason the C.S.P. asked his Worship to treat the charge as a serious one.

Each of the men was sent to prison with hard labour for three months.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

PEAK TRAM EMPLOYEE A VICTIM.

A Chinese brakeman, employed by the Peak Tramway Company, died in the Government Civil Hospital on Sunday from rabies.

The dog which is said to have bitten him, belonging to Mr. L. G. Scott, Superintendent of the Peak Tramway, was taken ill on September 28th, and was sent to the hospital at Kennedy Town. It died on October 6th, but it was not until a fortnight later that Mr. Scott learned that his dog had died from rabies. He himself had been bitten by the dog, and underwent a curative course.

ILlicit TRAFFIC ON THE UPPER YANGTZE.

OPIMUM AND ARMS SMUGGLING.
TEN TONS OF COPPERS THROWN
INTO CHUNGKING HARBOUR.

Some amazing disclosures were made in the course of the hearing of an action in the United States Court at Shanghai in which Capt. L. L. Wilbur, of the U.S. *Taijen*, a steamer belonging to the American-Chinese Steam Navigation Co., sought to recover a balance of wages alleged to be due to him under contract with the Company, from which he claims to have been wrongfully discharged.

Mr. Schulz appeared for the plaintiff, while Major Holcomb defended the Company.

Captain L. L. Wilbur commenced a two-hours' testimony by relating to the Court his association with the defendant Company which began on December 15th, 1921. At that time he was Chief Officer of the U.S. *Taijen*, and remained in that capacity until January 24th, 1924, at a salary of \$350 per month. After his return to Shanghai from the first trip he lodged several complaints in the proper quarter about the captain, who drank to excess, ran the ship on the rocks in the Yangtze Gorges, and was unable to get along with the crew. The Captain was discharged and Wilbur took his place on February 1st, 1924. His salary was then increased to \$700 per month.

Complainant remained in charge of the *Taijen* until August 22nd, 1924, when he was ordered to hand over the vessel to certain parties, no reasons being given. Major Holcomb, acting as the Company's representative, issued these instructions, and Wilbur admitted accepting his discharge, though under protest. Later he was called to Major Holcomb's office and there advised to "clear out of the ship," cancel his agreement, and accept a payment, as the vessel was no longer under the American flag. Wilbur refused to accept these conditions, and now claimed the full amount due him (he said) for salary at the rate of \$700 per month until December 15th, as his contract, stated, and sustenance allowance at the rate of \$6 per day from that time until the present, the total amount being \$3,314.64.

In reply to questions from Mr. Schulz, witness explained that one Tsch Sen, as ship's commodore, handled most of the ship's business while he, as Captain, merely attended to Customs formalities, vessel's draught and general supervision as the man responsible for the running of the ship.

TRANSPORT OF OPIUM.

Tsch Sen, alleged, said Mr. Schulz, that opium was carried by the *Taijen* from Wansien down river to Ichang, where several boats came alongside the ship, the occupants declaring themselves hotel runners, and relieving the ship of a very large quantity of opium. Witness declared that this might have been so. It was his first trip up the river, and he did not speak Chinese, therefore it would have been extremely easy for anybody to work a bluff on him at that time. Moreover, the crew he had spoke no English.

He did remember, however, that the next day a violent argument took place on board the *Taijen*, which he found to be concerning payments, and in this argument a member of the cook's staff, had his ear chopped off, another had his hand split open by a chopper and yet a third received a broken shoulder.

Witness arrived on the scene just in time to pick up the ear which had fallen to the deck. Almost the same scene can be witnessed on any up-river boat. The province of Szechwan is reeking with opium, and every four out of five people smoke it.

Witness admitted being approached by certain persons with inducements to carry opium, but when he refused, the trouble began with Tsch, the commodore. Captain Wilbur accused Tsch Sen of engineering an opium scheme and saw him get into trouble with a number of people on shore. Tsch was accused of holding back certain monies, and it was on this occasion that witness threw the commodore out of his cabin.

A large shipment of opium was arranged by the Chungking officials under Dr. McCartney's supervision, said witness. Dr. McCartney was President of the Company and in charge at Chungking. This cargo was so large that it took 75 men twenty-five minutes to dispose of it.

Captain Wilbur declared that he was about this time beginning to "wake up" to what was going on, and on the next trip he threw 10,000 worth of coppers overboard into Chungking harbour. This was the outcome of his discovery of the coppers prior to leaving Chungking. He ordered the coppers to be taken off the boat as they forced the vessel's draught so as to prevent safe sailing. No one obeyed, and he started heaving them overboard, when officers were made to move the balance ashore. But as much of the coin belonged to the crew, and a portion of this had already gone to the bottom of the harbour, he felt it necessary to finish the job in order to treat them all alike. Several tons of copper coins are therefore lying at present at the bottom of Chungking harbour. After this, witness threatened to "break Tsch's neck" if he ever came on board again. Tsch believed him, and has not shown up since.

MAUSER PISTOLS ALSO AMONG CARGO.

Witness denied taking on a cargo of opium at Wansien, though Tsch, in his statement, had declared that 81 cases were shipped. Witness said he wouldn't know opium if he saw it, and admitted that it could be shipped without his knowledge. He did know that 25 sealed cases of Mauser pistols and two cases of ammunition were seized at Ichang and Tsch, and eight men were arrested by Customs officials. He discovered later that one of these had been shot and Tsch and the balance had escaped—by means of bribery, he thought. He himself was arrested and imprisoned in a small, rickety Chinese bamboo hut, where he remained for thirty hours. At 7.30 p.m. one evening he persuaded his guards to allow him to take a stroll in the native city. They fortunately did so, and Captain Wilbur was able to reach the riverbank and commandeer a sampans. He boarded the American gunboat anchored off-shore. This was on May 16th last. As a result of his story to the commander, a party of eighteen bluejackets landed with two machine-guns and scattered over 500 Chinese soldiers.

In reply to Mr. Schulz's question as to whether he entertained Chinese women in his cabin, witness admitted once doing so, but the lady was accompanied by her husband, and was eventually a passenger. Almost every Chinese upriver boat has four or five wives, declared Captain Wilbur, and when the ship makes port it is overrun with the friends, sweethearts and concubines of the crew. One trip he made, he was accompanied by 30 concubines, who were travelling to meet a well-known general. Witness added ruefully that these paid no fare.

He called the ship's crew "pigeon-runners," and stated that when they refused to accept their discharge, and remained on board he was forced to take on another crew in order to run the ship. He carried a deck crew of 23 instead of the usual complement of 12. The first crew were Szechuanese and could speak no English. Hardly anybody on board could speak English, and even in the Company's office at Chungking, where the American flag flew, no one could speak English except Dr. McCartney.

Witness declared that it was impossible to cope with the "pigeon-runners" or illicit cargo. The commodores and crew were in league and "ran the show." Captain Wilbur said he had thrown many a piece of "pigeon" overboard. One time he waited so long for the Customs to come, and take away a cargo of fish which was not manifested that the smell became unbearable, and he was forced out of self-protection to consign the cargo to the waters of the Yangtze.

CAPTAIN HELD PRISONER AT ICHANG.

In reply to a question from Major Holcomb, Captain Wilbur said that he did not always report to the authorities that opium was on board the *Taijen* because it would be suicide to do so. When the *Taijen* arrived in Shanghai recently, a very large quantity of opium was landed on the Nantao bund. He was prevented from reporting to the Native Customs, half a mile away, by several of the crew and about 35,000 soldiers who were in the vicinity at the time. Many, many piculs were landed from the *Taijen* on that occasion.

In reply to a question, Captain Wilbur stated that he could not accurately account for his being held a prisoner at Ichang when he was. He was told that it was because his ship had collided with and sunk a junk some time before and he would have to pay compensation. Another possible reason was that word had spread that the *Taijen* was not an American vessel. The American flag was merely "face pigeon," was the report. He thought, however, that it was the result of petty spite. At Chungking previously he had taken on board a large party of high officials. Previous to leaving, a big demonstration had been held, impressing him at once that his passengers were persons of importance.

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE THE CAPTAIN.

He was not prepared to see these same male passengers later emerge from their cabins garbed in brilliant military uniforms with medals and swords displayed prominently. He at once ordered the *Taijen* to put back to Chungking despite the offer of a \$500 bribe. They were Marshal Chi's officers and were accompanied by three wives each. They lost much "face" when they were put ashore by Captain Wilbur.

Replying to Mr. Schulz, witness explained that the copper system was well organized up-river and sometimes all the coppers were in Chungking, sometimes in Ichang and other ports. The same system was being applied to Shanghai with the ten-cent pieces at present. Even though he was threatened with death, he had to throw those coppers overboard at Chungking in order to leave the port.

Major Holcomb put some leading questions to witness concerning the negotiations which followed Wilbur's discharge. Captain Wilbur was alleged to have expressed his desire to take his August salary and quit, but he realized that he had more money coming to him and the matter was not settled then. Major Holcomb considered it necessary for him to get Dr. McCartney's evidence and his Honour adjourned the hearing for sixty days to enable Counsel to defend to secure depositions. McCartney's testimony.

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THE NEW CABINET.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SURPRISE APPOINTMENT.

NO REACTION IN POLICY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, November 6th.

The official list of members of the Cabinet is as follows:—
 Prime Minister and Leader of the House of Commons. Mr. Stanley Baldwin.
 Secretary for India. Mr. L. S. Amery.
 Secretary for the Colonies. Mr. L. S. Amery.
 Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Winston Churchill.
 Foreign Secretary. Mr. Austen Chamberlain.
 Lord Privy Seal. Mr. Austen Chamberlain.
 Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords. Marquess Curzon.

Lord Chancellor. Viscount Cave.
 Home Secretary. Sir Wm. Joynson-Hicks.
 War Secretary. Sir L. Worthington Evans.
 Secretary for Air. Sir Samuel Hoare.
 First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. W. C. Bridgeman.
 President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Neville Chamberlain.
 Minister of Health. Mr. E. F. L. Wood.
 Secretary for Scotland. Sir John Gilmour.
 President of the Board of Education. Lord Eustace Percy.
 Minister of Labour. Sir A. Steel-Maitland.
 Attorney-General. Sir Douglas Hogg.

It is understood that the nineteen appointments called will comprise the Cabinet. The Under Secretaryships and other offices will probably be announced tomorrow.

Mr. Churchill's appointment has created a sensation in political circles, and despite Mr. Austen Chamberlain being appointed Deputy Leader of the House of Commons, the Chancellor's proximity to the Premier has badly impressed the "diehard" Conservatives.

Sir Robert Horne declined office owing to the binding character of his City connections.

Sir Wm. Joynson-Hicks, presiding over the Council of the Primrose League, said he knew that Mr. Baldwin was determined there should be no reaction in the policy of the Conservative party. Mr. Baldwin intended to proceed with a policy of social reform and the carrying out of the pledges given to the people.

NEW YORK OPINION.

New York, November 6th.

The newspapers express the opinion that the British and American elections have much in common. The *New York Sun* links them up as a smashing triumph for sound government in Britain and a great secondary victory in the United States. The latter may well mean a practical unification of Conservative thought into one big political organization, strong and big enough to fight effectively the present common enemy in all its phases—Radicalism, Socialism, Communism and Bolshevism—and beat them to a frazzle.

LATEST CABLES.

EARL BALFOUR AND CAPITALISM.

HOPES FOR THE FUTURE.

LONDON, November 7th.
 At a dinner in honour of Mr. Owen Young, late Agent-General for Reparations, held at Claridge's by Sir Robert Kindersley, Earl Balfour, proposing Mr. Young's health, alluded to the disinterested and efficient labours of the Americans to bear their share of the common post-war burden. Earl Balfour said he had long felt that the world's future largely depended upon the manner in which the two great English-speaking peoples were able to co-operate, and declared it was impossible that Americans should separate themselves from the fate of the other nations brought up in approximately the same conditions.

After a witty defence of Capitalism, Earl Balfour contended that it was the manner in which the power of capital was used that its future depended upon. He was of opinion there was no task more advantageous to mankind than that wherein Mr. Young had so brilliantly participated.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR

"TAKES OVER."

A MISSING SAFE.

PARIS, November 7th.
Le Journal states that M. Rakovsky has taken possession of the Russian Embassy, including five million francs worth of silver plate, which had been carefully packed.
 In reply to his enquiry as to the whereabouts of a safe containing the secret documents of the former Imperial Police, M. Rakovsky was informed that nothing was known of its existence.

NEW FRENCH PARTY.

MILLERAND BACK IN POLITICS.

PARIS, November 7th.
 M. Millerand, Maginot, Lefranc, Reibel, and Francois Mauriac are among the founders of the so-called National Republican League, which, by the issue of a manifesto, signifies simultaneously M. Millerand's re-entry into politics and the inauguration of a strenuous "Right" campaign.

The manifesto appeals to Frenchmen to support the League's fight against demagogues, revolution, anarchy, whither it asserts the Radical-Socialist alliance is leading the country.
 The Press regards the development as being of serious import.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.
CHINESE DELEGATE GETS IT HOT

GENEVA, November 6th.

The atmosphere of the Opium Conference was again ruffled to-day, owing to Mr. Alfred Sze's criticisms of other States with regard to the restriction of poppy growing.

The Portuguese delegate strongly protested against Mr. Sze's remarks with regard to the Macao authorities' treatment of the question, declaring that Portugal required advice from nowhere. Portugal was acting in the interests of humanity and in the letter and spirit of the Hague Convention.

The French delegate, M. Chinchant, resented Mr. Sze's assertion that smuggling of opium into Indo-China showed the incompetence of the French authorities to prevent armed bands of smugglers entering their territory. M. Chinchant declared that he could not accept criticism by any Power, much less by China, whose Government possessed only nominal authority in certain parts of the country. It was extraordinary that the representative of a country producing 13,000 tons of opium annually should reproach Indo-China, where growing was strictly prohibited.

Mr. Sze declared that China desired to restrict poppy growing, and hoped neighbouring States would second her efforts.

The Conference, by a majority, agreed to Sir Malcolm Delevingne's proposal to appoint a Committee of representatives of France, Britain, the Netherlands and Japan to examine the whole subject and report to the Conference without delay.

Mr. Sze protested at the exclusion of China.

The Japanese delegate abstained from voting on the ground that the question had been insufficiently debated.

It was agreed that the Committee should hear the Chinese and Portuguese delegates, if necessary.

The French delegate made a statement with regard to the diminution of opium smoking in Indo-China, where there were strict regulations. He declared that the restriction of cultivation was the only practical remedy for the opium traffic.

INDIA AND BURMA.

Mr. Campbell declared that the problem of opium smoking did not exist in India, where it had been prohibited since 1893, but the position in Burma was different. Registered smokers had fallen from 34,000 to 3,500.

A special memorandum on the subject had been communicated to the Secretariat of the League by Mr. Clayton, representing the Government of Burma, in which was described the regulations of Burma. He entirely associated himself with the French delegate's opinion that the remedy was the restriction of poppy growing; 3,500 kilos of opium had been seized annually on the Chinese frontier during the last three years.

Mr. Sze inquired what was the nationality of the smugglers, the quantity smuggled and the country of origin. He congratulated Japan on the success of her efforts to reduce opium smoking in Formosa, and added that what Japan had done other Powers could do in their territories.

Replying to Mr. Sze, Mr. Campbell declared that no opium from any native Indian State could find its way to China. Compared with China the Indian production of opium was only a drop in the ocean.

MR. SZE DISAPPOINTS.

Following the morning's incidents at the Opium Conference, Sir Malcolm Delevingne, at the afternoon's sitting, spoke expressing his disappointment with Mr. Sze's statement.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne, in a serious indictment of China's attitude which made a strong impression on the Conference, said there had been no change in the Chinese delegation's attitude towards the important question of the cultivation of the poppy. The Chinese delegation was making the same speeches it had been uttering for three years. He reminded the Conference that China produced the bulk of the world's opium, and in 1922 she exported 1,200 tons to the Secretariat of the League asserting that the cultivation of the poppy had ceased. He produced eloquent figures showing the quantities of opium seized in Hongkong and Malaya. Alluding to the Chinese contention that China had no control over individuals benefiting from extra-territorial rights, he asked what that had to do with the restriction of poppy cultivation, which was the question before the Conference.

CHINESE OBSTRUCTIVENESS.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne expressed the hope that Mr. Sze's speech of yesterday would not be his last word, otherwise the Conference would be absolutely futile. He referred to Chinese obstructiveness, and added that the Chinese delegation did not seem to realise the present situation. The point was that the Chinese production of opium was the dominating factor in the Far East. He concluded by saying that China had all their sympathies in the present disorders.

Mr. Sze then rose, announcing that he would reserve his reply till a later stage. Sir Malcolm Delevingne thereupon proposed the adjournment of the Conference in order to enable the Committee of four which had been appointed to investigate the question to get to work on his motion.

This was agreed to.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALL PREVIOUS MANDATES NULLIFIED.

PEKING, November 7th.

A Mandate last night states that all Mandates issued between July, 1920, (Chihli-Anfu War), and the 2nd inst., with the object of depriving officials of rank and decorations, owing to political changes are now declared null and void.

WANG EXPLAINS WHY WU FELL.

PEKING, November 6th.

Mr. C. T. Wang received thirty pressmen this morning and made a statement that Feng-Yu Hsiang on October 23rd took the highest responsibility towards the country. Mr. Wang expressed sympathy with Wu Pei Fu personally, but Wu's policy of unification by force never commended itself to the judgment of the people.

"We have driven out of office a handful of corrupt persons. China is one of the richest countries on earth, and was made insolvent for years by unscrupulous officials. The militarists have engineered feuds in order to promote their personal interests, while education and the public services have no funds, and internal and international trade and commerce are at a standstill. We shall live up to the letter and spirit of our treaty engagements, but we wish to remind the friendly Powers that China has a right to her own existence. Any conditions derogatory to her right to exist as a free and independent nation must be rectified by mutual arrangement as soon as possible. It is our duty to collaborate in carrying out the provisions of the Washington Conference, and thus ensure a durable peace in the Pacific."

Questioned, Mr. Wang said he did not expect the conference would meet before another two months.

WU PEI-FU AT CHEFOO.

SHANGHAI, November 7th.

The Chefoo Chinese Chamber of Commerce has received a wireless from the gunboat *Huichi*, that Wu Pei Fu intended to land at Chefoo with 15,000 troops. The Chamber urgently requested him not to land. Chinese reports state that two warships and several transports are outside Chefoo waiting for an opportunity to land.

SWARAJIST DECISION.

PROGRAMME MODIFIED.

CALCUTTA, November 6th.

The conference between Swarajists and Mr. Gandhi, mentioned on the 4th, has concluded in a compromise. Their views are contained in a published statement to the effect that as the policy of repression initiated by the Bengal Government, with the sanction of the Viceroy, is designed not against any party advocating violence but against the Swarajists, the co-operation of all parties is necessary, and it has decided that Congress shall first of all suspend the programme of non-co-operation except so far as it relates to the refusal to wear foreign cloth; and secondly, that the Swarajists shall carry on the work of the Central and Provincial Legislatures on behalf of Congress.

Other points refer to the removal of untouchability, the question of Hindu-Muslim unity, and handspinning by each Congressman of a certain quantity of "Kaddan." The last is a severely modified form of the principal points of the old triple boycott in the early non-co-operation days.

LATEST CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

U.S. POLITICS.

REPUBLICANS SET A PROBLEM.

WASHINGTON, November 7th.
 The wave of Republican support for President Coolidge has swept a safe Republican majority into the House of Representatives, where the Republican strength is increased by 21, and is now 28 over the number necessary for a majority in the Senate.

However, the Republicans have only increased their representation from a bare 49 to 52, as Mr. La Follette, or at least, three of his supporters, are included in this number.

They have to win one of two outstanding contests in Minnesota and New Mexico, and fill the vacancy in Connecticut in a special election next month, arising from the death of Mr. Brannage, in order to secure a working majority.

GENERAL FENG INTERVIEWED.

CHOICE ATTACK ON WU.

"I had no previous understanding with Chang Tao Lin. What I have done was achieved entirely at the urge of my own conscience," declared General Feng Yu Hsiang to a representative of the Chung Mei Agency at his temporary headquarters in Pei Yuan, early on October 24th.

"Marshal Wu Pei Fu has had absolute control of the political, financial and military reins of the government for three years, yet he entered this war totally unprepared and he alone should be held responsible for the failure," was the heated way in which the Christian General began the interview.

"The government is bad and must be changed and the sole object of myself, Wang Cheng Ping and the others with me, is to stop this war and see a mandate issued calling a National Conference at which the outstanding leaders from all over the country will be present," continued the General.

In reply to the question whether Marshal Wu would be permitted to attend such a round table, General Feng very non-committally said, "I do not know."

That is was utterly wrong and useless to carry on the war under present conditions, was the burden of the conversation with General Feng, which he apparently had thought over so much in his mind that it came out automatically.

In the first place, General Feng said the morale of the National Army could not be good under the circumstances. Certain of Marshal Wu's troops were paid regularly, others had been paid two or three times in a year, while the less fortunate were 23 months in arrears. When these groups of variously dissatisfied men got together on the battle front, it was but to be expected that they might air their grudges and jealousies.

Clothing too, was a sad matter with the Government troops, who were sent north by Wu Pei Fu with practically nothing but light cotton uniforms with a little padding. They had to fight the troops of Chang Tao Lin who were provided with fur coats, in some cases over an inch in thickness.

Food for the Government troops was lacking, according to General Feng, the same as other necessities. He explained the government system of giving each brigade \$10,000 as it went to take up its battle station. From that sum the troops had to buy and forage their food from the people in their vicinity. In such places as Ling Yuen and Peikow in Jehol, there were no inhabitants for twenty li around and no place from which the soldiers could get food. They were faced with starvation.

These badly fed Government soldiers were then expected to fight Chang's men whose commissary had provided field rations in the form of millet cakes, wrapped in bags. On the front the soldiers merely ate these cakes and they had but nourishing food, which could be carried for a long time and still be edible. Animals, likewise were taken care of by the enemy, but not by the Government, declared General Feng. While Wu's beasts starved, Chang's forces carried dried bricks of bran and hay, which made an ample meal for a horse when water was added.

The spirit of the National Army as characterized by General Feng was hopeless while the officers came in for such treatment. He touched on the government's defeat at Kilou, Chifeng and Chaoyang as a result of which the commanders were dismissed, as in the case of Lu of the 23rd Mixed Brigade, or Feng Yu Yung, who lost Chiumenkwow to the rebels, and was forced to commit suicide by swallowing opium as his punishment. Success could not come to an army built on a structure like that, emphasized the Christian General.

Li Yen Ching, Treasurer of the President's Office is now under custody at Pei Yuan, whence he was taken to be questioned by General Feng. The latter has given assurances that there will be no executions of such prisoners. However, when the police were instructed by General Feng to arrest Li yesterday, he was taken from his home to the headquarters of General Lu, who is in charge of emergency affairs, at the Tien An Men. There he was tied to a tree trunk for two or three hours and grilled on his disposition of funds as well as matters pertaining to the Minister of Finance, Wang Keh Ming.

Wang Keh Ming was found in his home when the Commander of the General's army arrived with the warrant for his arrest yesterday. However, he managed to skip through a back door unknown to the police, making good his escape. He left a suit case behind in which were his toilet articles, personal letters, two cheques for under three hundred dollars and a few domestic bonds. General Feng's people think that Wang packed that suitcase specially for the police to confiscate since it might give the impression that he was impoverished and had no more than he was trying to carry away in it—Chung Mei.

CHANG'S LUCKY TROOPS.

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"LITTLE" HSU IN HONGKONG.

THE GOVERNOR'S "GREETINGS."

The *N. C. Daily News* of November 3rd says:—

Just a week ago the following telegram, received from General Hsu Shu Tsung ("Little" Hsu) on his arrival in Hongkong, was sent to us for publication:—

"I arrived in Hongkong safely yesterday. The Governor of Hongkong sent his representative, the Chief of Police, to call on me on board the ship and sent greetings. He stated that a cablegram had been received from the Home Office in London, expressing its desire that I should not proceed directly to London.

"When I consented to go to Germany and France first, he undertook to make the necessary arrangements on my behalf and offered me the private launch of the Governor in order that I might wait for another boat."

"This morning, I came again to convey the wish of the Governor. He wanted me to get ashore and live here temporarily. I told him that the Consular Body at Shanghai does not like to have me land here and that I had undertaken not to, so I had not any wish to land. He answered that the Shanghai Consuls would not interfere with the affairs of Hongkong and that the whole matter rested with myself. Therefore, I have now removed myself to the home of Mr. Yang, Governor of Kuantung, Li Yao Hai."

"The various interests in Hongkong, both foreign and Chinese, do not approve the action taken by the Consular Body at Shanghai. The British especially regret the incident. The Chief of Police told me that the Governor was very much embarrassed in handling the situation, etc."

We did not publish this telegram not because we doubted its authenticity but because of the obvious suggestion it was meant to convey. If readers will take the trouble to read our Hongkong correspondent's letter, they will see the actual state of affairs and how subtly "Little" Hsu has twisted the measures taken to guard him so as to make it appear that the Governor of Hongkong, highly disapproved of Shanghai's having expelled "Little" Hsu and to convince him that Collin at any rate, was the friend. The reference to the Governor's launch probably reminds one of how convicted prisoners ride at his Majesty's expense in the carriage commonly called Black Maria.

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"TRAITOR AND INGRATE." WU'S INDICTMENT OF FENG.

MESSAGE TO DIPLOMATS.

The telegram Marshal Wu Pei Fu addressed to Sir W. J. Oudendijk, Minister of the Netherlands and Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, after General Feng's coup at Peking reads as follows:—

"While busily engaged on official business I have found little time for private correspondence, but I trust you are enjoying excellent health and that your affairs are in favourable condition. It is with exceeding regret I learned that while my Army was making good progress, the Commander-in-Chief of the Punitive Expedition, General Feng Yu Hsiang, chose to abuse the authority entrusted to him. I understand that he returned with his troops to Peking, and after surrounding the President, has started to issue false Mandates, thus disturbing my altruistic plans for the restoration of good Government in this country. The Chinese people and all the troops on the battlefield are most engaged at his underhanded action. But after all it is what one might expect from such a man. His betrayal of trust has been proven on more than one occasion, well known to the Chinese as well as to foreigners. His action in ousting President Li Yuan-hung out of Peking, and his military force has been most unfavourably criticised, even by his followers."

"This action reveals a character absolutely alien to China's fundamental principles of conduct. At this moment the traitor Feng Yu Hsiang has surrounded the President, who has lost his freedom of action, bringing the machinery of Government to a standstill."

"I have this day at Chinwangtao received special instructions from the President giving me full power and authority to take whatever steps I consider necessary to cope with the situation, and I am going direct to Tientsin with a big Army to re-establish peace and order. My troops in Chekiang, Kiangsu, Hupeh, Honan, Shensi, Shanxi, and Shantung have been instructed to move to a destination I have selected, and more than 100,000 men will assemble there within the next few days. My purpose is to rid the country of this ingrate Feng Yu Hsiang, and with my overwhelming army I hope also to restore general peace and order. There are residents of all nationalities in Peking, and when my Army comes to the capital I hereby promise absolute law and order. I want to assure you that there will be not the slightest disturbance against foreign life and property. May I request your Excellency to convey my assurance to the Diplomatic Body and their nations, and that my wish is only to defeat evil, which is the duty of every patriot. In this effort I rely on the support of the friendly Powers."

(Signed) WU PEI FU.

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made by a physician attached to King's College Hospital, London.

Go to the nearest chemist or stores, buy Sanatogen and take it
regularly three times a day.

By A. Wulff & Co.

**THE ROYAL FAMILY.
KING GEORGE'S RICE PUDDING.
COMEDY AT LEVEE.**

There is a budget of good stories in the
Earl of Meath's "Memories of the
Twentieth Century" (John Murray, 10s.
6d.). The Earl, who is the founder of
the Empire Day movement, is now in his
84th year, but he can still walk, run,
ride a quiet horse, dance, mount a
bicycle, row, play ball, and romp with the
youngest.

Some of his memories are of the British
Royal Family:—
Queen Victoria on one occasion, when
seated on the deck of her yacht, noticed
that the sailors were standing in knots;
they seemed to be talking and looking
at her, so she sent for the captain and
asked him what was the matter; was
there a mutiny?

He replied, "No, ma'am, but your
Majesty is sitting just over the keg of
rum, and this is the time when each
sailor usually obtains a tot, and they
cannot enjoy it unless your Majesty
moves."

So the Queen with a smile, rapidly
changed her position, and the gallant
sailors obtained their tot, and doubtless
drank the Royal health with more than
usual enthusiasm.

TIME-SAVING HUSBAND.

When King Edward held a levee in
Dublin Castle during his visit in 1903
numerous addresses were presented from
cities, counties and councils.

The leading representative of the de-
putation handed the document, some-
times beautifully illuminated, to his
Majesty, who, after receiving it, gave
it to a Court functionary, who gave it
to another, and it was handed on until
the last one threw it into a very large
basket.

The address presenters, as they ap-
proached the King, had to pass close to
this basket.

One of them, seeing what happened to
the addresses, and thinking to save trou-
ble, dropped his document into the
basket and reached the King's presence
empty-handed, to the immense amuse-
ment of his Majesty and of all present,
who could not refrain from open laugh-
ter.

REPROVED FOR LOUD LAUGHING.

Another story goes:
Jeanie (the countess) and I had the
honour of dining with their Majesties
during the Royal visit to Ireland. I sat
opposite Queen Alexandra.

The last time I had dined with the
Sovereign was in Queen Victoria's reign,
when no one spoke above a whisper.

On this occasion the conversation was
general and the laughter unrestrained.
The guests seemed to be thoroughly en-
joying themselves; indeed, I was taken
to task by my wife for laughing too loudly.

KING GEORGE'S RICE PUDDING.

During the food shortage in the war
a lady who dined with his Majesty told
me how loyally the appeal to live spar-
ingly was answered by the King, who
ate his simple rice pudding without fur-
ther comment than that this was the
third day in succession that it had been
served, and that he thought some simple
variation might be made without infring-
ing the spirit of the appeal.

FROM SWEEP TO GENERAL.

A lady living not far from my home in
Ireland wrote to her sweep at Kingstown
asking him to come to clean her chim-
neys. He answered that:

"He was very sorry to have to de-
cline, but he could not come as he
was a brigadier-general, but he would
be delighted to send his son, as he was
only a commandant."

Another member of the same profession,
who was in command of the Irregulars,
was nicknamed "General Smuts."

SECRET ART DEAL.

**WOMAN SAVES FAMOUS PICTURE
FOR THE NATION.**

NAME STILL WITHHELD.

After 15 years' silence the romantic
story is revealed to-day of how one of
the greatest pictures in the world—
Holbein's "Duchess of Milan"—was
secured for the British nation.

Sir Isidore Spielman, the famous art
expert, tells it in the October number of
the *Fifteenth Century*.

Only one fact is still kept secret, and
that is the name of the benefactress who
saved the picture for the nation by a
magnificent gift to the National Art
Collection's Fund of £40,000. Her name must
never be revealed, for that was a condi-
tion upon which the gift was made, "and
it was demanded of us," says Sir Isidore,
"for sound, and sufficient reasons." He
says:—

HOLBEIN'S "DUCHESS."

Early in 1909 it was whispered that the
15th Duke of Norfolk intended to sell
his famous portrait of the Duchess of
Milan by Holbein.

The fact is that, owing to official legis-
lation, the Roman Catholic schools of
the country were deprived of some finan-
cial support, and the duke wished it to
be known that he intended to apply to
that object the money he received for
the picture.

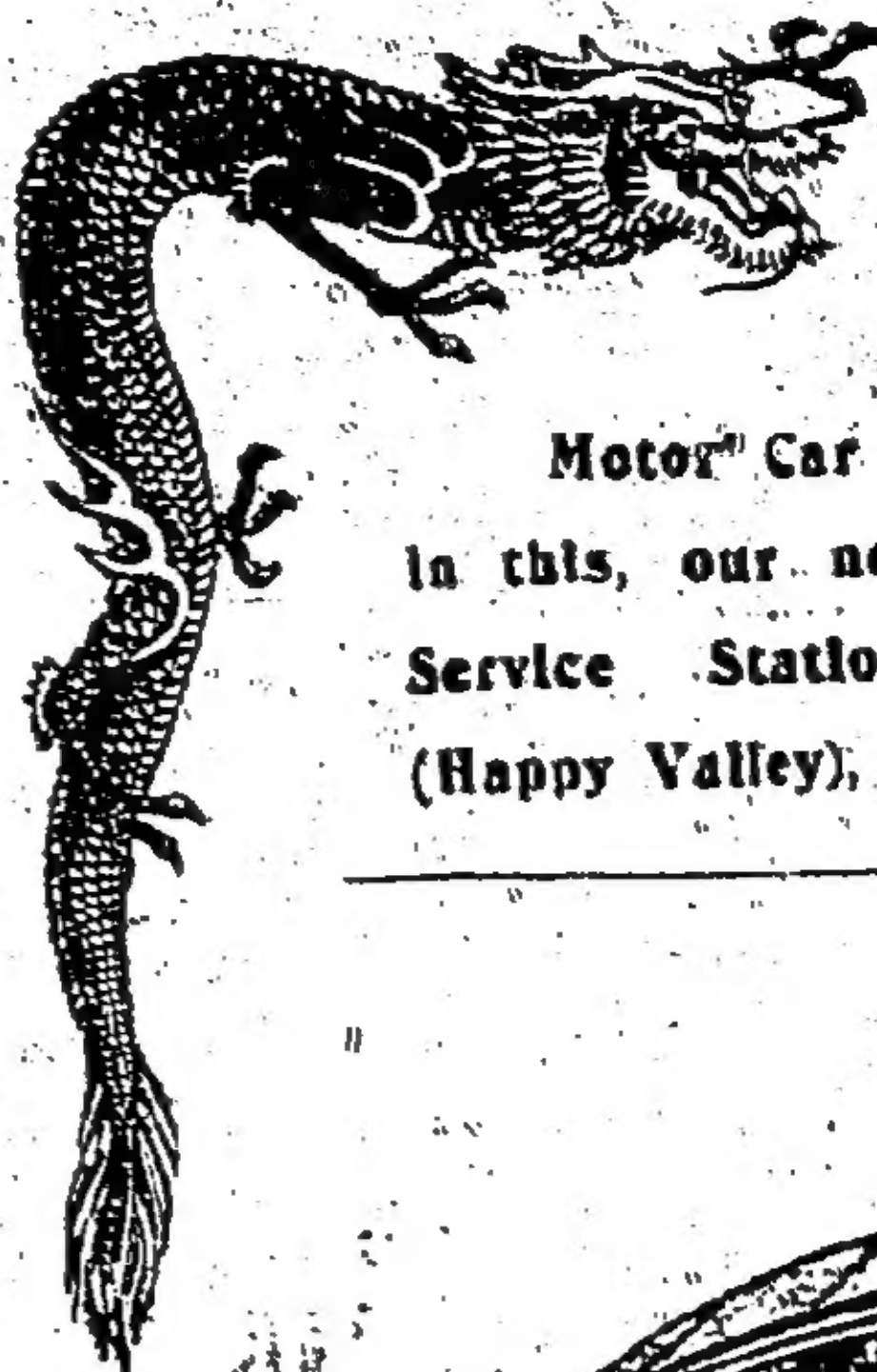
The duke engaged the services of
Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi to sell the
picture for him, and consented to give
an option to the trustees of the National
Gallery of one month before disposing
of it elsewhere.

The Treasury, after much pressure,
agreed to contribute £10,000, and Messrs.
Colnaghi contributed £20,000, leaving the
fund to find £10,000.

But money came in slowly, and all
hope of securing the picture had vanish-
ed when there came a letter from a lady
at a German health resort offering to
make up what was required. Sir Isidore
had never even heard of her.

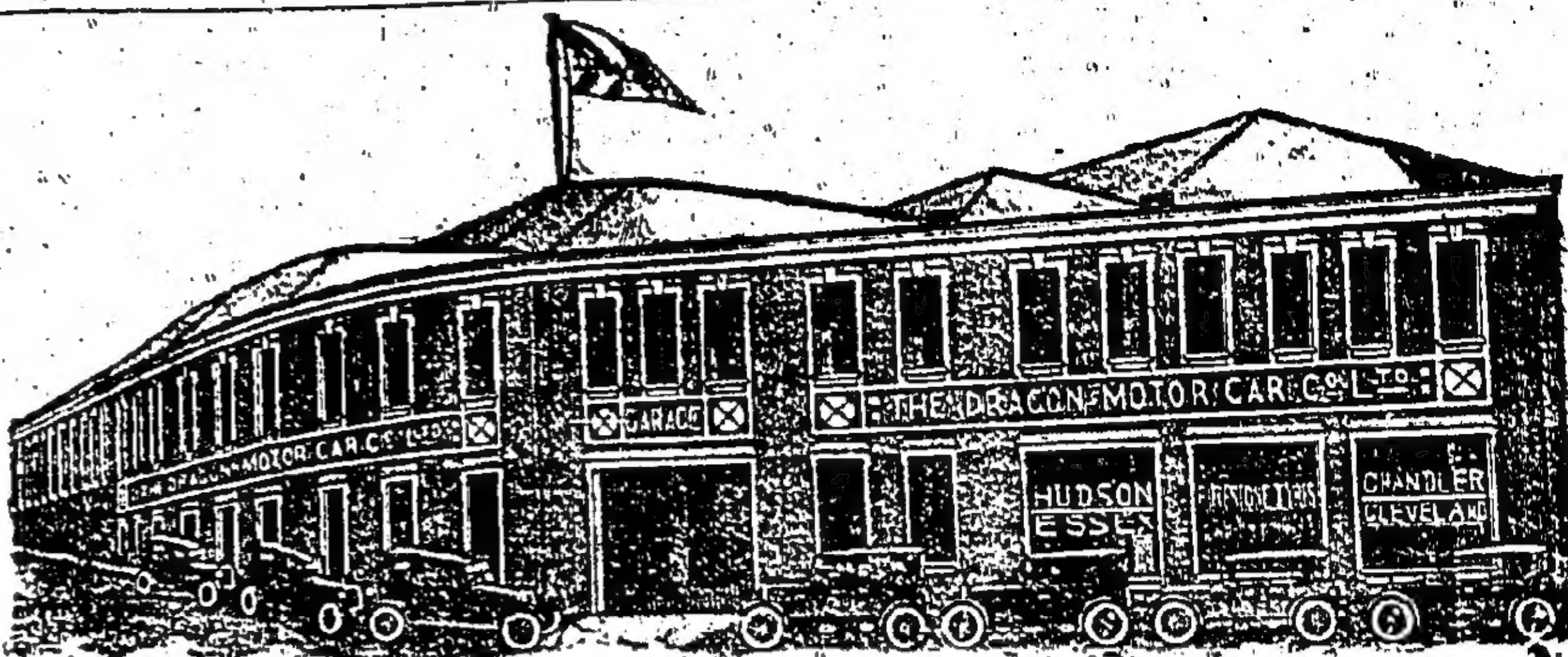
Telegrams passed, and on June 1st,
1909, the mysterious X, wired that she
would make up the deficiency—£40,000.

(Continued at foot of next column.)



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Thomas, Private Secretary to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, says:—

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd
instant, and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the
copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC." which His Royal
Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely
useful during the remainder of the tour.

Yours faithfully,

The Managing-Director,
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GODFREY THOMAS,
(Private Secretary.)

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WORLD THEATRE.

TAXATION AND TRADE.
THE CASE FOR ECONOMY.

London, September 19th.
 Every day brings to light fresh examples of the way in which the high cost of production is hampering our trade. In our home market contracts are being awarded to foreign competitors whose terms, including profit, are lower than the actual cost of making the goods, such as steel rails, in Great Britain. A number of oil tankers for a great British company are to be built in Holland because the Dutch price is hundreds of thousands of pounds less than the lowest tender which British shipyards could put forward. If British manufacturers find the foreign competition so severe in the home market, where the conditions are favourable to them, it is not surprising that in the overseas markets they are encountering almost insuperable difficulties. That, as a nation, we depend for our prosperity upon our export trade is a truism. That our exports are bought because they are other things being equal, as cheap as or cheaper than foreign goods of the same class should also be self-evident. That our goods can only be sold cheaply if they are produced at a low cost per unit is a third axiom of elementary economics. Yet in politics these simple truths tend to be ignored. We find the very people who complain most bitterly of the widespread unemployment clamouring for more public expenditure and for an increase in the heavy taxation which makes for a high cost of production, and thus reduces our export trade and throws men and women out of work. The Labour-Socialist Ministry, for example, has committed the country to an immense expenditure on ill-considered housing schemes, and desires also to pour an indefinite number of millions into the Bolshevik coffers without any security that we shall get back a penny-piece of it. These two projects mean higher taxes and higher rates, which will increase every manufacturer's working costs, will handicap him in competing with the foreigner, and will thus at least prevent him from employing new hands. The same may be said of any other proposal for fresh national and local expenditure that is not absolutely unavoidable. The burden of taxation is crushing the British manufacturer and depriving the British workman of the opportunity of earning his livelihood. A very clear statement of the case was made recently by Mr. Lennox Lee, the chairman of the Calico Printers' Association, at the annual meeting of the shareholders of that important and well-managed combine. He referred to Mr. Snowden's recent expression of his doubts as to whether Great Britain could maintain her hold over the world's markets so as to ensure continuous employment and a high standard of living for our large and growing population. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had declared that the costs of production, especially in the engineering trades, were too high, but he did not explain how they were to be lowered. The main items which have increased are rates and taxes, on the one hand, and labour on the other. Mr. Lee stated that in the calico-printing trade the average increased cost of labour was just over 150 per cent.; in other words, the labour that cost a shilling before the war now costs half-a-crown. But the fact to which we would direct attention is that, though the increase in the wages bill has been large, the increase in rates and taxes has been greater still. As Mr. Lee pointed out, where we used to pay one pound in taxes before the war, we now pay four, on an average, and many taxpayers find their imposts multiplied five or even ten-fold. Further, local taxation has been raised by over 125 per cent. It is considerably more than twice as heavy as it was in 1914. The Calico Printers' Association pays in rates, on its works and warehouses, no less than £54,000, as against £24,000 ten years ago. In view of these ominous figures, it is difficult, as Mr. Lee complained, to see how the costs of production can be lessened if wages are to remain at their present level, and if rates and taxes are not to be drastically curtailed. Something might be done, no doubt, if the trade unions required all their members to display more intensive effort, for if the output during the working day were thus increased, without extra overhead expenses, the cost of production per unit would naturally be diminished. But the tendency of trade unions is, we fear, rather to encourage the pernicious doctrine that a workman should produce a minimum rather than a maximum amount, for fear lest he should deprive a comrade of a job. Such limitation of output adds to the cost of production, intensifies the manufacturer's difficulties, and recoils with fatal results on the misguided workmen who practise it. Yet until it is officially repudiated by the trade unions little help can be expected from them in that cheapening of production which is essential if we are to retain, not to say increase, our export trade. The chairman of the Calico Printers' Association is no pessimist, but he cited figures which must inspire grave concern for the future of our great cotton industry. In the four years ending June, 1914, our exports of printed cottons to India averaged 11,800,000 pieces yearly; in the four years ending with June last our average exports to India were only 6,000,000 pieces. A similar comparison for Persia and Baghdad showed a decline of 40 per cent. For Rangoon, the Levant, and South America the fall was still heavier. Taking all these important markets together, the total exports of British printed piece goods have fallen to considerably less than half what they were before the war. It is no wonder that the Lancashire mills are running on short time, and that the cotton trade is perturbed about the future. Mr. Lee expressed a firm conviction that British textiles retained their high reputation, but the simple truth is that our manufacturers are being undersold, especially by the Italians and the Japanese, who produce more cheaply. And the main reason why our foreign competitors can undersell us in their

own and in the world's markets is that they pay lower taxes and lower wages than our manufacturers are compelled to do. The Government and the Legislature cannot deal with the wages problem, except indirectly; but the excessive weight of taxation, both national and local, can be lightened if politicians of all parties will only recognise that it menaces the stability of the whole commercial structure. No sudden or immediate reductions are required. What business men need is rather a change of attitude on the part not merely of Ministers, but also of members of Parliament, who are apt to praise economy in the abstract but to seek votes by advocating lavish expenditure on behalf of this or that section of the community. If the nation were to spend no more than three times as much as it did before the war, instead of four times as much, we should perhaps have reached the limit of what is possible, in view of our immense war debts. For the moment it would almost suffice if the present Estimates were regarded as a maximum, to be gradually reduced, but never increased on any pretext whatever. We are well aware that, with a Labour-Socialist Ministry in office, such a programme, however modest, may seem fantastic, as it is the avowed object of the ardent spirits in the Cabinet to "tax the Capitalists out of existence," regardless of the consequences. But the present Ministry may not last long, and the problem will have to be faced, whatever the political future may bring. For if unduly heavy taxation is allowed to hamper and stifle our foreign trade we shall be doomed, and neither Socialism nor Communism nor any other nostrum will save us from ruin.—Daily Telegraph.

GIVE YOUR STOMACH A CHANCE.

"Unquiet meals make ill digestions," said Shakespeare. And he knew. Some of those meals he had with his jovial friends at the Mermaid Tavern probably weren't very quiet. A little fun, a little jollity and happy laughter will help a meal, but jumping up for one thing or another, making the meal "to get it over"—well, could it possibly be good for the stomach? Not that it won't work, but rather that it can't. It hasn't a fair chance! The outcome is all too certain. The food, which the stomach cannot digest easily, lies like a load. This may be followed by pain, perhaps in the stomach or it may be in the chest. Then distension or acidity follows, and, likely as not, a dull, heavy feeling, with perhaps a distressing headache. If the same thing is repeated, the stomach is naturally weakened and, with a failing stomach, in most cases a deranged liver, with biliousness and constipation as a natural result.

But the very cause of all these troubles suggests its own remedy. If all these miseries are due to the stomach's inability to digest food, the sensible course is to give the stomach a little help, and nothing is so helpful to tired, jaded, overworked stomachs which have lost their tone and strength, as Mother Seigel's Syrup, the ideal stomach and liver tonic.

With the aid of Mother Seigel's Syrup the stomach regains its ability to digest food naturally, and thoroughly, and only from well-digested, assimilated food can you derive strength and vigor.

Thousands upon thousands of people have pinned their faith to Mother Seigel's Syrup, because of its remarkable efficacy in stomach and liver disorders, its unfailing helpfulness in all cases of impaired digestion. If you suffer in this way, take Mother Seigel's Syrup, for your stomach's sake, and you will be delighted with the result.

"For some years," writes Mrs. E. E. Barker, "I suffered dreadfully from indigestion. Everything I ate caused torture, and I was seldom free from aches, pains or other disagreeable symptoms. Medicines, dieting and treatments failed to give me any lasting or really genuine benefit."

"Thus I continued to suffer and go from bad to worse, until a friend, two and a half years back, induced me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. Two or three doses of the new remedy brought me such ease and relief that I was fairly astonished. As I continued to use the Syrup, so my appetite and strength returned, and I found myself as hale and hearty as ever I had been through the course of my life. I had only five bottles of Mother Seigel's Syrup and I have kept well and free from indigestion ever since."—Advt.

own and in the world's markets is that they pay lower taxes and lower wages than our manufacturers are compelled to do. The Government and the Legislature cannot deal with the wages problem, except indirectly; but the excessive weight of taxation, both national and local, can be lightened if politicians of all parties will only recognise that it menaces the stability of the whole commercial structure. No sudden or immediate reductions are required. What business men need is rather a change of attitude on the part not merely of Ministers, but also of members of Parliament, who are apt to praise economy in the abstract but to seek votes by advocating lavish expenditure on behalf of this or that section of the community. If the nation were to spend no more than three times as much as it did before the war, instead of four times as much, we should perhaps have reached the limit of what is possible, in view of our immense war debts. For the moment it would almost suffice if the present Estimates were regarded as a maximum, to be gradually reduced, but never increased on any pretext whatever. We are well aware that, with a Labour-Socialist Ministry in office, such a programme, however modest, may seem fantastic, as it is the avowed object of the ardent spirits in the Cabinet to "tax the Capitalists out of existence," regardless of the consequences. But the present Ministry may not last long, and the problem will have to be faced, whatever the political future may bring. For if unduly heavy taxation is allowed to hamper and stifle our foreign trade we shall be doomed, and neither Socialism nor Communism nor any other nostrum will save us from ruin.—Daily Telegraph.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	
MANILA	"FUENSANG" ... Saturday, 8th Nov., 11 a.m.
KORE via MOJI	"NAMSANG" ... Saturday, 8th Nov., 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG" ... Sunday, 9th Nov., 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" ... Monday, 10th Nov., 3 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"HOPSANG" ... Tuesday, 11th Nov., 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING" ... Wednesday, 13th Nov., 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"YATSHING" ... Friday, 14th Nov., 7 a.m.
TIENSIN	"UHEONGSHING" ... Saturday, 15th Nov., Noon.
MANILA via AMOY	"KUISANG" ... Saturday, 15th Nov., 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG" ... Sunday, 16th Nov., 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG" ... Monday, 17th Nov., 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" ... Friday, 21st Nov., 3 p.m.
KORE via SHANGHAI	"HOSANG" ... Monday, 24th Nov., 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUISANG" ... Monday, 24th Nov., 8 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday, at 11 a.m.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow both ways.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers, s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "MAUSANG," both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, occasionally calling at Weihaiwei and Ocheo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "FOOKSANG" will be despatched on or about Monday, 17th November, 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE No. CENTRAL 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.	Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharged.
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	13th Nov.	"GLENGARRY"	—	30th Nov.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	27th Nov.	"GLENGARRON"	—	London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLANTARA"	—	"GLENGARRON"	—	2nd Dec.
"GLENSIDE"	—	"GLENGARRON"	—	London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

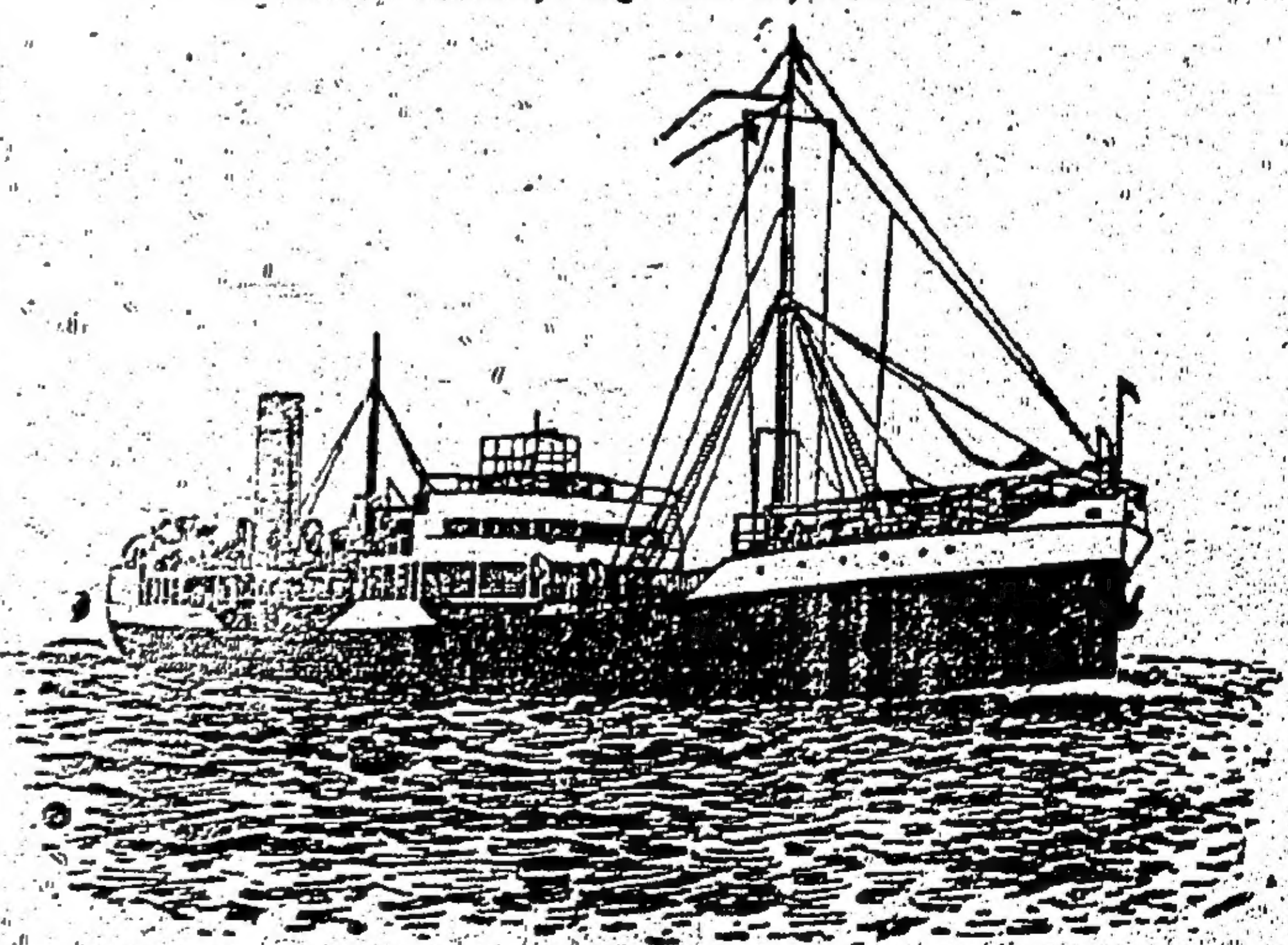
Telephones: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23, and Central 2394.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.R.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Builders; Western Union and Watkins, Benson's, Marconi.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



OIL TANK STEAMER "PALUDINA"

427' 0" x 54' 11" x 21' 0" 8,400 tons d.w. x 2,100 H.P.

Built by THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD. at KOWLOON DOCK to the order of THE ANGLO-SAXON PETROLEUM CO., LTD., being one of four similar vessels built in 1923. WORKS to the same order.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:

M. R. DYER 3, SO. M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

"Swan" the lifetime pen.

"Swan" Pens are famous throughout the world for their reliability and lasting wear and the 14 ct. gold nibs are the finest it is possible to produce.

The fact that "Swan" Pens have held undisputed sway over other makes for more than thirty years is solely due to the excellence of the pens themselves.

"SWAN" FOUNTAINS

OF STATIONERS, JEWELLERS AND IMPORTERS.

Catalogue post free.

MABIE, TODD & CO., LTD., Swan House, 133 & 135, Oxford Street, London, W.1; and at Manchester, Paris, Brussels, Zurich, Johannesburg, Barcelona, Sydney, Wellington, Cape Town and Rotterdam.

ASAHI BEER

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO.

LIMITED

TOKYO JAPAN

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.

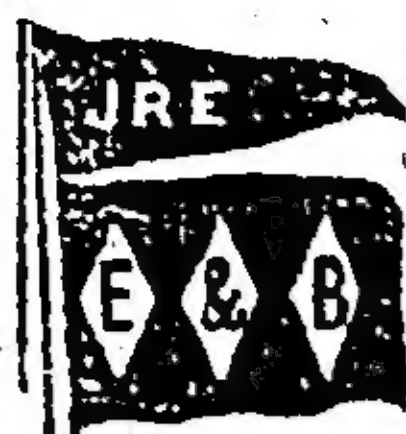
HONGKONG.



(Continued on next Column.)

ELLERMAN &

BUCKNALL



STEAMSHIP

COMPANY, LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF KARACHI"	28th Nov.	Shanghai and Japan.
"CITY OF LAHORE"	4th Dec.	Marseilles, London, etc.
"CITY OF KARACHI"	28th Jan.	Do.
"CITY OF BARODA"	1st March.	Do.
"TRAFFORD HALL"	11th April.	Do.

"A" Class. "B" Class.

FARES TO LONDON.

1st Class "A" ... £22.	2nd Class "B" ... £24.	3rd Class "C" ... £26.	4th Class "D" ... £28.
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Cargo Steamers, Saloon Passage—£62.

For further particulars, apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

(Tel. Central 780).

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CALOCHAS"	via Suez Canal	8th Nov.
"AJAX"	via Suez Canal	19th Nov.
"KATHLAMBA"	via Suez Canal	29th Nov.
"CANFA"	via Suez Canal	7th Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

OR THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON: HOLYOAK, MASSEY & Co., LTD., CANTON.

M.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hkkg. and Sailings for S'hai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
PORTOES	—	—	9th Nov.
AMAZONE	—	—	23rd Nov.
ANGKOR	24th Oct.	10th Nov.	7th Dec.
ANGERS	28th Nov.	24th Nov.	21st Dec.
PAUL LECAT	21st Nov.	8th Dec.	4th Jan., 1925
ANDRE LEBON	—	22nd Dec.	18th Jan., "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) ... £ 95. 0s. 0d.	B CLASS (1st Class) ... £ 83. 0s. 0d.
STEAMERS (2nd) ... £ 88. 0s. 0d.	STEAMERS (2nd) ... £ 80. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

"DUNKIRK" loading for HAYRE, ANTWERP.

"L.T. ST. LOUBERT-BIE" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAYRE is due

to arrive about 3rd week of November.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HA-NING	Capt. W. C. Passmore	Tuesday, 11th Nov., at 5 p.m.
HA-HONG	Capt. Ellis Walker	Friday, 14th Nov., at 1 p.m.
HA-HONG	Capt. A. H. Stewart	Tuesday, 18th Nov., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HA-NING," "HA-HONG" and "HA-HONG" at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE"	20th November,
S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE"	1st December,

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165.

Telegrams Furness.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

King's Building.

P. & O. British India

Apcar and

Eastern & Australian

Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORYON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY

DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MALWA"	10,941	15th Nov.	Marseilles & London
"SARDINIA"	6,884	26th Nov.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KALYAN"	9,118	28th Jan.	Mars., London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Dec.	Marseilles & London
"SOUDAN"	6,896	24th Dec.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KHIVA"	9,135	27th Dec.	Marseilles, L'bon. & Antwerp
1925			
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	10th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"SICILIA"	6,813	21st Jan.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KALYAN"	9,118	24th Jan.	Mars., London & Antwerp
"MOREA"	10,911	7th Feb.	Marseilles & London
"SARDINIA"	6,884	18th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHMIR"	8,993	21st Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Mar.	Marseilles & London
"SOUDAN"	6,896	18th Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	21st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	6,813	31st Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Apr.	Marseilles & London
"KALYAN"	9,118	24th Apr.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"SARDINIA"	6,884	27th Apr.	Marseilles & London
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd May	Marseilles & London

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"PALMA"	10,000	18th Nov.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,000	3rd Dec.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	8,500	10th Dec.	do.
"TAIRBA"	8,500	27th Dec.	do.
"TAKADA"	8,449	2nd Jan., 1925	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERS"	4,000	24th Nov.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ASAFUA"	9,000	31st Dec.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	28th Jan., 1925	Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TILAWA"	10,000	15th Nov.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji & Kobe
"MANTUA"	10,902	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAKLIWA"	8,500	22nd Nov.	Kobe only.
"KHIVA"	9,135	26th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	6,896	29th Nov.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"TAIRBA"	8,500	12th Dec.	Kobe only.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	8,449	15th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	6,884	27th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	6,813	27th Dec.	do.

1925

"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	3rd Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,993	24th Jan.	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,884	24th Jan.	do.
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"MALWA"	10,941	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
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"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Mar.	Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	7th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,118	21st Mar.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	3rd Apr.	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,884	4th Apr.	do.
"KHIVA"	9,135	17th Apr.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	1st May	do.
"KALYAN"	9,118	15th May	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	28th May	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabin Boys fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 1 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

21, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure	Time
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANGCHOW"	On 8th Nov.	Noon
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 9th Nov.	4 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"TEAN"	On 9th Nov.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 9th Nov.	11 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 11th Nov.	D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALANG"	On 11th Nov.	11 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 13th Nov.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 13th Nov.	11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LUCHOW"	On 15th Nov.	Noon
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"CHENAN"	On 16th Nov.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 16th Nov.	11 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUIVANG"	On 18th Nov.	D.L.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 18th Nov.	D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 18th Nov.	11 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Fookow), Tuesdays (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 38.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Due to arrive at Hongkong about	Due to sail for Manila, Port Bang, Thursday, Rabaul & Aus. Ports about
"TAIYUAN"	15th December	20th December

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage, apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "DACE CASTLE"		Sails 12th November.
S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE"	... ..	Sails 9th December.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FUMES).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALI ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "NIPPON"	... ..	Sails about 22nd November.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	... ..	Sails about 22nd December.
S.S. "NUMIDIA"	... ..	Sails about 22nd December.
S.S. "VENEZIA"	... ..	Sails about 1st Jan., 1925.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA"	... ..	Sails about 8th December.
S.S. "NIPPON"	... ..	Sails about 22nd Jan., 1925.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	... ..	Sails about 7th Jan., "
S.S. "NUMIDIA"	... ..	Sails about 2nd Feb., "
S.S. "VENEZIA"	... ..	Sails about 7th Feb., "

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZUMBI"	... ..	Sails about 1st December.
S.S. "UMTALI"	... ..	Sails about 31st December.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

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STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

REGULAR FAST FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

(22 days to San Francisco, 28 days to Los Angeles).

U.S.S. "WEST IVAN"	... ..	Due Hongkong 15th Nov.
U.S.S. "WEST CAJOT"	... ..	Leave Hongkong 17th Nov.
U.S.S. "WEST CAJOT"	... ..	Due Hongkong 28th Nov.
U.S.S. "WEST CAJOT"	... ..	Leave Hongkong 30th Nov.

Cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco to Weekly Sailings for Atlantic Seaboard Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S. and Canadian Overland Points.

TO SAIGON, MANILA, ILOILO, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S. "WEST JESTER"	... ..	Due Hongkong 21st Nov.
U.S.S. "WEST JESTER"	... ..	Leave Hongkong 22nd Nov.

TO SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA AND CEBU.

U.S.S. "WEST FARALON"	... ..	Due Hongkong 25th Nov.
U.S.S. "WEST FARALON"	... ..	Leave Hongkong 26th Nov.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Ports not served.

For Full Information, Apply to

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT, General Agent for JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES-INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA. 1st Floor, Queen's Building, Phone No. Central 3008. G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.



Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

Steamship Owners, Shipping &

GENERAL HOLIDAY:

There will be one collection of letters from the pillar boxes, and one delivery of ordinary correspondence as on Sundays, and also one delivery of registered correspondence from the G.F.O. at 9 a.m.
There will be one delivery from each of the Branch Post Offices at noon.
The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

Xmas and New Year Parcel Mail for the United Kingdom will be closed in the G.P.O. at 5 p.m., the 14th November
This mail is due in London on the 19th December.

FROM	THRU
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM Papers only	
London 9th Oct.	
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	
EUROPE via Negapatam (Letters only,	
London, 9th Oct.)	
SHANGHAI	
SHANGHAI	
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	
SAIGON	
STRAITS	
STRAITS	
SHANGHAI	
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	
JAVA	
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	
JAVA	
JAPAN	
JAVA	

TO	DATE
Coblenz ...	8th Nov.
Pres. Lincoln ...	8th Nov.
Alfai Wars	9th Nov.
Swining ...	9th Nov.
Porthos ...	9th Nov.
Pres. Adams ...	10th Nov.
Angkor ...	10th Nov.
Van Overstraten ...	10th Nov.
Tilawa ...	11th Nov.
Seschie ...	11th Nov.
Emp. of Russia ...	11th Nov.
Togo Wars ...	12th Nov.
Tibodas ...	12th Nov.
Pres. McKinley ...	13th Nov.
Tikembang ...	16th Nov.
Ashima Wars ...	20th Nov.
Titaroon ...	23rd Nov.

For	From	Date	Time
Manila	Yuensoag	Saturday, 8th,	9.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Loungchee		10.00 A.M.
Manila	Onlchas		10.15 A.M.
Saigon	Wong Shek Kung		1.00 P.M.
Japan	Namsang		2.00 P.M.
Wei Hoi Wei	Hutcheu		4.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Obiens		
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 18th Dec.—Ship sails on Sunday 9th	Porikos	Reg. Letters	4.15 P.M. 5.00 P.M.
Nov. 24 P.M.			
Holbow and Raiphong	Leesang		5.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Hanoi		5.00 P.M.
Amoy	Teau		
"Swatow, Amoy and Yuensoag	Amatras Nara	Sunday, 9th,	9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Shantung		9.00 A.M.
Manila	Pres. Lincola		
Banulakan	Hinang	Monday, 10th,	1.30 P.M.
Swatow	Hydrangea		3.15 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America, & EUROPE via Victoria B.C.—due Victoria B.C. 30th Nov. & EUROPE via Victoria B.C. (cor- respondence special) superscribed "via Siberia" only.—Ship sails on Tues- day 11th inst. at 10 A.M.	Pres. Madison	Parcels, Registration Letters	5.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.
Manila, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E and S Africa—Ship sails on Tuesday 11th inst. at 10 A.M.	Pres. Adams		5.00 P.M.
Amoy	Sun Ning		5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ning	Tuesday, 11th,	8.00 A.M.
Java via Sourabaya	Tientsin		9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Kalgan		9.00 A.M.
Java via Batavia	Thimsook	Wednesday, 12th,	Noon

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES.

MENTOR ...17TH NOV. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
 LYCAON ...24TH NOV. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
 PHEMIUS ...8TH DEC. Amsterdam, London & Hamburg
 HECTOR ...16TH DEC. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
 * via. Oran.

NINGCHOW ... 17TH NOV. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
DEMODOCUS ... 1ST DEC. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
MENELAUS ... 20TH DEC. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow

TALTHYBIUS ...10TH Nov. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
PROTESILAUS ...29TH Nov. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

(Via Suez or Panama).

CALCHAS	... 8TH NOV.	Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez
AJAX	... 19TH NOV.	Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez
QANFA	... 7TH DEC.	Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez

HECTOR	...11TH NOV.	Shanghai
MENTOR	...17TH NOV.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
HECTOR	...16TH DEC.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
TELESIA	...29TH DEC.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
SARPEDON	...27TH JAN.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
PATROCLUS	...10TH MAR.	Singapore, Marseilles & London

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION, APPLY TO
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS

OPENING QUOTATIONS

November 7th, 1924.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	... 3/4
Bank Bills, on demand	... 3/4 11/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	...
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/4
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/5
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	... 2/5
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	... 1/24
Credits, 4 months' sight	... 1/40
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	... 5/4
Credits, at 30 days' sight	... 50
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	...
Bank Bills, on demand	... 1504
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	...
Bank Bills, on demand	... 1604
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	...
Private, 30 days' sight	... nom.
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	... 141
ON MANILA.—On demand	... 1074
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	... 1024
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	... 1324
ON RANGOON.—On demand	... nom.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	... 774
FOREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	... 8.15
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	... 47.40
SILVER, per oz.	... 34 5/16

- Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorised Capital	...	\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	...	\$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:-		
Sinking	...	\$4,500,000
Silver	...	\$25,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	...	\$20,000,000

Committee of Directors:

W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.-Chairman	
H. P. White, Esq.-Deputy Chairman.	
S. D. F. Benth, Esq.	J. A. Plummer, Esq.
H. M. Compton, Esq.	N. L. Watson, Esq.
Hon. Mr. F. H. Hulse, Esq.	G. G. Wells, Esq.
C. O. Lang, Esq.	M. G. Young, Esq.

Chief Manager:
A. H. BARLOW, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the **HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION**. Rules may be obtained on application.

Interest on Deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

For the **HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION**,
A. H. BARLOW,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12nd September, 1934. [28]

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietor ... £2,000,000

FORMER EXCHANGE and General Banking
Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED
DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter
periods at rates which will be quoted on
application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, April 8th, 1934. [31]

(TAIWAN GENCO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial
Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) Yen 52,500,000
Reserve Fund Yen 15,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka,
Morioka.

CHINA—Ginza, Kagi, Kuremko, Keelung,
Mukden, Nanto, Pinnan, Shinkiko,
Taitzen, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui,
Tobuyen, Aiko.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiuchuan,
Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

CHINA—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore,
Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia,
Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND
PARK'S BANK

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtau, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

2 YAMAMOTO
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH
4, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 23th June. 1923

**"Three
Castles"
Cigarettes**



Also Packed in
Regular Size—
20's and 50's

"Three Castles"

"are sold everywhere

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital ...	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital ...	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital ...	£1,060,000
Reserve Fund ...	£1,250,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND
and
MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Galle	Kuala Lumpur	Batavia	Hongkong	Madras	Shanghai
Bombay	Calcutta	Canton	Colon	Harbin	Hankow	Yokohama
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang	Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis	Singapore
Deli	Kota Bharu	(Mauritius)				Sourabaya

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Every description of Banking and
Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts
to 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance
and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be
ascertained on application.

Head Office: 86 Boulevard Haussmann, Pa. 1.

Subscribed Capital	Fr. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	Fr. 63,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	Fr. 59,977,232.54

BRANCHES

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Batavia	Mongtsu	Shanghai
Canton	Nankow	Singapore
Djibouti	Peking	Tientsin
Hankow	Phou Penh	Tourane
Hanoi	Pondicherry	Yunnanfu

BANKERS :

IN FRANCE : Comptoir National d'Es-
compte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais;
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas;
Crédit Industriel et Commercial;
Société Générale.

IN LONDON : The National Provincial
and Union Bank of England, Ltd.;
Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK : P. Morgan and Co
French-American Banking Corporation;
Guaranty Trust Co., of New
York.

—

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and
Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange
Business transacted.

A. LECOT
Manager.

enquiry, 9th March, 1914. (3)

No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG

Established 1919,

Authorized Capital	\$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	5,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	750,000.00

Every description of Banking and Embargo business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on Savings Accounts Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

	Per annum.
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent.	
For 6 " " " "	4 " "
For 12 " " " "	5 " "

" KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong 14 March 15th, 1924. 184

Capital (fully paid-up)	Yen	100,000.00
Reserve Fund	Yen	77,500.00

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:

Batavia	Robe	Sourabaya
Bombay	London	Rangoon
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Manila	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Singapore
Ferndien	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Hankow (Hankam)	Osaka	Sydney
Hankow	Osaka	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tokyo
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hankow	Rio de	Tientsin
Kai Yuen	Sanato	Yokohama

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

C. ARIMA, Manager,
Hongkong, 37th October, 1924. [39]

**A BOOK FOR THE GLOBE TROTTER
FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON
BY THE PEARL RIVER**

BY
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.
With Illustrations, Maps and Flags.
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" " " " " "
Messrs. BARNES & CO.
CANTON: Messrs. A. S. WARREN & Co.

Established 1854.
Hongkong Branch established 1906.

Authorized Capital Guineers	150,000,000
	(£15,500,000)
Paid-up Capital	80,000,000
	(£8,688,870)
Reserve Fund	20,046,038
	(£1,870,419)
Special Reserves	22,880,000
	(£1,888,322)

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.
Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.

Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaja, Soerakarta, Tegal,
Djakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Koto,
Radj, Makassar, Medan, Padang,
Palembang, Pecalongan, Penang,
Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam,
Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore,
Soerabaja, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal,
Tulisan and Weltevreden.

VINCIAL BANK, LTD.
Correspondents all over the World.
BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY

Agent.

(Specially authorized by Presidential
Mandate of the Republic of China on
the 12nd of November, 1917.)

Reserve Funds	9,829,425.94
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Central Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

NEW YORK BANKERS.—The Irving National Bank. The Equitable Trust Co., New York

Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on Approved Securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.
TSUYEE PEL,
Manager,
Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [53]

Printed and Published by BENJAMIN AUGUSTUS HALL, for the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS
 LTD., at 1A Chester Road, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 121, Fleet Street.